Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
DEC 13 1977
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

APPENDIX

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1977

No. 76-1607

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, PETITIONER

v.

SAMUEL H. SLOAN

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR CERTIORARI FILED MAY 16, 1977
CERTIORARI GRANTED OCTOBER 17, 1977

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RELEVANT DOCKET ENTRIES

DATE	
4/23/76	Petition for Review
4/23/76	Order to Show Cause
6/4/76	Documents comprising the record
8/27/76	Motion for Extension of Time to File Answering Brief
9/17/76	Motion to Dismiss the Appeal on Grounds of Mootness
9/23/76	Order Denying Motion for Extension of Time to File Answering Brief

10/12/76	Supplemental Affidavit in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Appeal as Moot
11/18/76	Judgment
1/31/77	Issued Mandate (Opinion and Judgment filed in 75-4087)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SAMUEL H. SLOAN, PETITIONER, v. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, RESPONDENT.	No. 76-4110

ATTESTATION

I hereby attest (a) that documents 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, and 73 attached hereto are true and correct copies of documents reflecting the Commission's actions sought to be reviewed in this proceeding; (b) that documents 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74 and 76 attached hereto are true and correct copies of those portions of memoranda addressed to the Commission by its staff which set forth the facts which were before the Commission when those actions were taken; * and (c) that document 75 is a true and correct copy of the petitioner's verified petition for review by the Commission of the actions which are the subject of this appeal, together with the petitioner's affidavit

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* The recommendations of the Commission's staff to the Commission concerning the trading suspension orders sought to be reviewed and certain references to other recommendations or proposed recommendations of the staff to the Commission have been excised. Certain attachments to document 76 have been omitted because they reflect recommendations of the Commission's staff concerning matters other than the trading suspension orders that are the subject of this appeal. In addition, portions of documents 16, 18, 44 and 48 have been excised because they refer to certain sources of information obtained by, or recommendations by, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; because they contain expressions of opinion by others than the Commission's staff; or because they adversely reflect upon an individual not named in the pending action against officials of Canadian Javelin Ltd. and others, which was filed by the Commission on April 26, 1976. (*Securities and Exchange Commission v. John C. Doyle, et al.*, S.D.N.Y., No. 76-1882).

in support thereof. All of the above documents are described in more detail in the attached list of documents comprising the record.

.....

CHARLES A. MOORE
Records Officer

Securities and Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

Dated: June 2, 1976

DOCUMENTS COMPRISING THE RECORD

Document No.	*Description*	*Pages*
1	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period April 29, 1975-May 8, 1975, dated April 29, 1975.	1
2	Information Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated May 2, 1975	2
3	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period May 9, 1975-May 18, 1975, dated May 8, 1975	3
4	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated May 6, 1975	4-5
5	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period May 19, 1975-May 28, 1975, dated May 16, 1975	6
6	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated May 12, 1975	7-8
7	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period May 29, 1975-June 7, 1975, dated May 28, 1975	9
8	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated May 23, 1975	10
9	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period June 8, 1975-June 17, 1975, dated June 6, 1975	11
10	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of En-	12

Document No.	*Description*	*Pages*
	forcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated May 30, 1975	
11	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period June 18, 1975-June 27, 1975, dated June 17, 1975	13
12	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated June 16, 1975	14
13	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period June 28, 1975-July 7, 1975, dated June 27, 1975	15
14	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated June 24, 1975	16
15	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period July 8, 1975-July 17, 1975, dated July 7, 1975	17
16	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated July 1, 1975	18-19
17	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period July 18, 1975-July 27, 1975, dated July 17, 1975	20
18	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated July 15, 1975	21-22
19	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period July 28, 1975-August 6, 1975, dated July 25, 1975	23
20	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated July 21, 1975	24-25

Document No.	*Description*	*Pages*
21	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period August 7, 1975-August 16, 1975, dated August 6, 1975	26
22	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated August 1, 1975	27-28
23	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period August 17, 1975-August 26, 1975, dated August 15, 1975	29
24	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated August 11, 1975	30-31
25	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period August 27, 1975-September 5, 1975, dated August 26, 1975	32
26	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated August 21, 1975	33-34
27	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period September 6, 1975-September 15, 1975, dated September 5, 1975	35
28	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated September 2, 1975	36-37
29	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period September 16, 1975-September 25, 1975, dated September 15, 1975	38

Document No.	Description	Pages
30	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated September 11, 1975	39-40
31	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period September 26, 1975-October 5, 1975, dated September 25, 1975	41
32	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated September 23, 1975	42-43
33	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period October 6, 1975-October 15, 1975, dated October 3, 1975	44
34	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated October 1, 1975	45-46
35	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period October 16, 1975-October 25, 1975, dated October 15, 1975	47
36	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated October 10, 1975	48-49
37	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period October 26, 1975-November 4, 1975, dated October 24, 1975	50
38	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated October 17, 1975	51-52
39	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period November 5, 1975-November 14, 1975, dated November 4, 1975	53

Document No.	Description	Pages
40	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated October 31, 1975	54-55
41	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period November 15, 1975-November 24, 1975, dated November 14, 1975	56
42	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated November 7, 1975	57-58
43	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period November 25, 1975-December 4, 1975, dated November 24, 1975	59
44	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated November 18, 1975	60-61
45	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period December 5, 1975-December 14, 1975, dated December 4, 1975	62
46	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated November 28, 1975	63-64
47	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period December 15, 1975-December 24, 1975, dated December 12, 1975	65
48	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated December 5, 1975	66-67
49	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd.,	68

Document No.	Description	Pages
	for the period December 25, 1975-January 3, 1976, dated December 24, 1975	
50	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated December 19, 1975	69-70
51	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period January 4, 1976-January 13, 1976, dated January 2, 1976	71
52	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated December 29, 1975	72-73
53	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period January 14, 1976-January 23, 1976, dated January 13, 1976	74
54	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated January 9, 1976	75-76
55	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period January 24, 1976-February 2, 1976, dated January 23, 1976	77
56	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated January 16, 1976	78-79
57	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period February 3, 1976-February 12, 1976, dated February 2, 1976	80
58	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated January 23, 1976	81-82

Document No.	Description	Pages
59	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period February 13, 1976-February 22, 1976, dated February 12, 1976	83
60	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated February 5, 1976	84-85
61	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period February 23, 1976-March 3, 1976, dated February 20, 1976	86
62	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated February 12, 1976	87-88
63	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period March 4, 1976-March 13, 1976, dated March 3, 1976	89
64	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated February 26, 1976	90-91
65	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period March 14, 1976-March 23, 1976, dated March 12, 1976	92
66	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated March 4, 1976	93-94
67	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period March 24, 1976-April 2, 1976, dated March 23, 1976	95
68	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of En-	96-97

Document No.	*Description*	*Pages*
	forcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated March 19, 1976	
69	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period April 3, 1976-April 12, 1976, dated April 2, 1976	98
70	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated March 26, 1976	99-100
71	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period April 13, 1976-April 22, 1976, dated April 12, 1976	101
72	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated April 2, 1976	102-103
73	Notice of Suspension of Trading in the Securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., for the period April 23, 1976-May 2, 1976, dated April 21, 1976	104-105
74	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Division of Enforcement *Re* Canadian Javelin, Ltd., dated April 20, 1976	106-107
75	Mr. Sloan's Verified Petition for Review of all orders of suspension of trading in securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., since November 29, 1973 and Affidavit in Support Thereof	108-114
76	Factual portion of Memorandum to the Commission from the Office of the General Counsel *Re* Mr. Sloan's verified petition for review, dated April 9, 1976	115-117

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

APRIL 29, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 19(a)(4) AND 15(c)(5)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Sections 19(a)(4) and 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from 3:45 P.M. (EDT) on April 29, 1975 through midnight (EDT) on May 8, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

May 2, 1975

TO: The Commission
FROM: Division of Enforcement
SUBJECT: Canadian Javelin Limited
HO-815

On April 29, 1975, • • • the Commission approved a 10 day suspension of trading in the common stock of Canadian Javelin Limited ("Canadian Javelin") and issued an order of investigation concerning allegations of manipulative activities by insiders of Canadian Javelin.

The staff informed the Commission that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") advised that they are conducting an extensive investigation into what they believe to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well as the American Stock Exchange. They have also indicated that several United States residents and broker-dealers may also be involved in the manipulation.

The trading suspension was prompted bv the RCMP's having informed us that they were in the process of executing more than 40 search warrants in connection with their investigation of this matter. The suspension was sought pending an announcement by Canadian Javelin concerning the investigation by the Canadian authorities.

DPDoherty, Assistant Director (x 51246)
RGRyan, Branch Chief (x 51469)
JILevine, Special Investigator (x 51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

MAY 8, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 19(a)(4) AND 15(c)(5)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Sections 19(a)(4) and 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from May 9, 1975 through May 18, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: May 6, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE :
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 (see attached memorandum). On May 5, 1975 the staff met with counsel for the company concerning the issuance of a press release relating to the trading suspension and the investigation by the Canadian authorities.

Company counsel has indicated today that they will require additional time in order to obtain approval for their press release. This delay is caused by extensive internal review procedures established in July 1974 as a result of a Commission injunctive action against the company and several of its principals. We anticipate receiving their press release within the next few days.

• • • • •

David P. Doherty, Assistant Director
Robert G. Ryan, Branch Chief (51468)
Jacob I. Levine, Investigator (51468)
Harris S. Ammerman, Attorney (51476)

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

May 2, 1975

TO: The Commission
FROM: Division of Enforcement
SUBJECT: Canadian Javelin Limited
HO-815

On April 29, 1975, • • • the Commission approved a 10 day suspension of trading in the common stock of Canadian Javelin Limited ("Canadian Javelin") and issued an order of investigation concerning allegations of manipulative activities by insiders of Canadian Javelin.

The staff informed the Commission that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") advised that they are conducting an extensive investigation into what they believe to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well as the American Stock Exchange. They have also indicated that several United States residents and broker-dealers may also be involved in the manipulation.

The trading suspension was prompted by the RCMP's having informed us that they were in the process of executing more than 40 search warrants in connection with their investigation of this matter. The suspension was sought pending an announcement by Canadian Javelin concerning the investigation by the Canadian authorities.

DPDoherty, Assistant Director (x 51246)
RGRyan, Branch Chief (x 51469)
JILevine, Special Investigator (x 51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

MAY 16, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 19(a)(4) AND 15(c)(5)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Sections 19(a)(4) and 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from May 19, 1975 through May 28, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: May 12, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE :
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 (see attached memorandum) and will subsequently be renewed for an additional ten-day period. On May 8, 1975 the staff met with counsel for the company concerning the issuance of a press release relating to the trading suspension and the investigation by the Canadian authorities.

Company counsel has indicated that they will require additional time in order to obtain approval for their press release. This delay is caused by extensive internal review procedures established in July 1974 as a result of a Commission injunctive action against the company and several of its principals and some confusion over what is public information in Canada. We anticipate receiving their press release within the next few days.

• • • • •

David P. Doherty, Assistant Director
Robert G. Ryan, Branch Chief (51468)
Jacob I. Levine, Investigator (51468)
Harris S. Ammerman, Attorney (51476)

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

May 2, 1975

TO: The Commission

FROM: Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT: Canadian Javelin Limited
HO-815

On April 29, 1975, • • • the Commission approved a 10 day suspension of trading in the common stock of Canadian Javelin Limited ("Canadian Javelin") and issued an order of investigation concerning allegations of manipulative activities by insiders of Canadian Javelin.

The staff informed the Commission that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") advised that they are conducting an extensive investigation into what they believe to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well as the American Stock Exchange. They have also indicated that several United States residents and broker-dealers may also be involved in the manipulation.

The trading suspension was prompted by the RCMP's having informed us that they were in the process of executing more than 40 search warrants in connection with their investigation of this matter. The suspension was sought pending an announcement by Canadian Javelin concerning the investigation by the Canadian authorities.

DPDoherty, Assistant Director (x 51246)
RGRyan, Branch Chief (x 51469)
JILevine, Special Investigator (x 51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

MAY 28, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 19(a)(4) AND 15(c)(5)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Sections 19(a)(4) and 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from May 29, 1975 through June 7, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

May 23, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : The Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

This suspension began on April 29, 1975. It was prompted by a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was conducting an extensive investigation into what it believed to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well the American Stock Exchange.

Recently, members of our staff travelled to St. Johns, Newfoundland in order to examine numerous records seized, pursuant to search warrants, by the RCMP during their investigation. These records indicate that certain individuals associated with the company, with the assistance of brokers in Canada and the United States, appear to have been involved in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock during early 1975. The staff is vigorously pursuing this matter.

We are coordinating our efforts with the Amex and are advised that they intend to continue their suspension until we have determined the extent of the manipulation and its participants. This is a particularly troublesome matter inasmuch as Canadian Javelin appears to be a chronic violator.

Company counsel previously indicted that they intend to submit an appropriate release, but have not yet done so.

• • • • •

R. Ryan (51469)
J. Levine (51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

JUNE 6, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE No. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 19(a)(4) AND 15(c)(5)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Sections 19(a)(4) and 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from June 8, 1975 through June 17, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

May 30, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : The Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

This suspension began on April 29, 1975. It was prompted by a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was conducting an extensive investigation into what it believed to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well the American Stock Exchange.

Recently, members of our staff travelled to St. Johns, Newfoundland in order to examine numerous records seized, pursuant to search warrants, by the RCMP during their investigation. These records indicate that certain individuals associated with the company, with the assistance of brokers in Canada and the United States, appear to have been involved in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock during early 1975. The staff is vigorously pursuing this matter.

We are coordinating our efforts with the Amex and are advised that they intend to continue their suspension until we have determined the extent of the manipulation and its participants. This is a particularly troublesome matter inasmuch as Canadian Javelin appears to be a chronic violator.

Company counsel previously indicted that they intend to submit an appropriate release, but have not yet done so.

• • • • •

R. Ryan (51469)
J. Levine (51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

JUNE 17, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from June 18, 1975 through June 27, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

June 16, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : The Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

This suspension began on April 29, 1975. It was prompted by a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was conducting an extensive investigation into what it believed to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well the American Stock Exchange.

Recently, members of our staff travelled to St. Johns, Newfoundland in order to examine numerous records seized, pursuant to search warrants, by the RCMP during their investigation. These records indicate that certain individuals associated with the company, with the assistance of brokers in Canada and the United States, appear to have been involved in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock during early 1975. The staff is vigorously pursuing this matter.

We are coordinating our efforts with the Amex and are advised that they intend to continue their suspension until we have determined the extent of the manipulation and its participants. This is a particularly troublesome matter inasmuch as Canadian Javelin appears to be a chronic violator.

Company counsel previously indicted that they intend to submit an appropriate release, but have not yet done so.

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R. Ryan (51469)
J. Levine (51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

JUNE 27, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from June 28, 1975 through July 7, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

June 24, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : The Division of Enforcement

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

This suspension began on April 29, 1975. It was prompted by a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was conducting an extensive investigation into what it believed to be a manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on several Canadian stock exchanges as well the American Stock Exchange.

Recently, members of our staff travelled to St. Johns, Newfoundland in order to examine numerous records seized, pursuant to search warrants, by the RCMP during their investigation. These records indicate that certain individuals associated with the company, with the assistance of brokers in Canada and the United States, appear to have been involved in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock during early 1975. The staff is vigorously pursuing this matter.

We are coordinating our efforts with the Amex and are advised that they intend to continue their suspension until we have determined the extent of the manipulation and its participants. This is a particularly troublesome matter inasmuch as Canadian Javelin appears to be a chronic violator.

Company counsel previously indicted that they intend to submit an appropriate release, but have not yet done so.

• • • • •

R. Ryan (51469)
J. Levine (51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

JULY 7, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from July 8, 1975 through July 17, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: July 1, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : The Division of Enforcement

RE :

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchange and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

Since continuance of the Commission's last 10 day trading suspension, members of the staff have taken testimony in this matter in Montreal, and St. John's, Newfoundland, and information is being exchanged with the RCMP. Much of the Canadian information was obtained by the RCMP • • • in Canada in 1975 which is the time period the staff's investigation is focusing on. The information gathered thus far, including testimony and documentary evidence, shows that brokers in Canada and the United States, assisted directly or were in some way involved since January 1975 in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock.

The staff met with representatives of the AMEX on June 27, 1975 which is conducting its own inquiry and we are further advised that they will continue their trading suspension until the Commission is in a position to reveal the extent of the manipulation and its participants. Canadian Javelin is deemed by the AMEX to be a chronic violator

and thought is being given to a possible delisting of the security.

A meeting was held on June 26, 1975 with special counsel to the company who was requested to investigate several transactions involving the company during the height of the alleged manipulation. In addition, company counsel has promised the staff that a meeting will be arranged with John C. Doyle during the month of July. Mr. Doyle, a fugitive from justice stemming from a securities conviction in 1965, is the largest single shareholder and has controlled the direction of Canadian Javelin since its inception. The staff has traced Mr. Doyle's telephone in Nassau to have been frequently called by certain persons believed to have been directly involved with wash trading during the relevant period. Furthermore, company counsel has not yet submitted an appropriate press release as was recently promised. The staff hopes to conclude the investigation shortly after it meets with Mr. Doyle.

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Prepared by:

DPDoherty, Assistant Director (51246)
RGRyan, Branch Chief (51569)
H. Ammerman, Attorney (51476)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

JULY 17, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from July 18, 1975 through July 27, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: July 15, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : The Division of Enforcement
RE :
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

Matters pending at the conclusion of the Commission's last ten-day trading suspension are still being resolved. As previously stated, members of the staff have taken testimony in this matter in Montreal, and St. John's, Newfoundland, and information is being exchanged with the RCMP. Much of the Canadian information was obtained by the RCMP • • • in Canada in 1975 which is the time period the staff's investigation is focusing on. The information gathered thus far, including testimony and documentary evidence, shows that brokers in Canada and the United States, assisted directly or were in some way involved since January 1975 in an attempt to manipulate Canadian Javelin's stock.

The staff met with representatives of the AMEX on June 27, 1975 which is conducting its own inquiry and we are further advised that they will continue their trading suspension until the Commission is in a position to reveal the extent of the manipulation and its participants. Canadian Javelin is deemed by the AMEX to be a chronic violator and

thought is being given to a possible delisting of the security.

A meeting was held on June 26, 1975 with special counsel to the company who was requested to investigate several transactions involving the company during the height of the alleged manipulation. In addition, company counsel has promised the staff that a meeting will be arranged with John C. Doyle during the month of July. Mr. Doyle, a fugitive from justice stemming from a securities conviction in 1965, is the largest single shareholder and has controlled the direction of Canadian Javelin since its inception. The staff has traced Mr. Doyle's telephone in Nassau to have been frequently called by certain persons believed to have been directly involved with wash trading during the relevant period. Furthermore, company counsel has not yet submitted an appropriate press release as was recently promised. The staff hopes to conclude the investigation shortly after it meets with Mr. Doyle.

• • • • •

Prepared by:

RGRyan, Branch Chief (51569)
H. Ammerman, Attorney (51476)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

July 25, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from July 28, 1975 through August 6, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: July 21, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the announcement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulator appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

Soon after the staff began issuing subpoenas, most of the U.S. residents who participated in the scheme fled to Panama. Recently, an old time securities violator and close associate of Doyle refused to testify, invoking his 5th Amendment rights. Doyle has also recently indicated, through counsel, that he is relucant to testify in this matter.

The staff is currently communicating with the Quebec Securities Commission, the Grand Cayman police, and the

Bohemian authorities and plans to meet with several company officials in the near future. It is anticipated that this investigation will conclude soon thereafter.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

August 6, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from August 7, 1975 through August 16, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO: HO-815
DATE: August 1, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None.

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the announcement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulator appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

Soon after the staff began issuing subpoenas, most of the U.S. residents who participated in the scheme fled to Panama. Recently, an old time securities violator and close associate of Doyle refused to testify, invoking his 5th Amendment rights. Doyle has also recently indicated, through counsel, that he is relucant to testify in this matter.

The staff is currently communicating with the Quebec

Securities Commission, the Grand Cayman police, and the Bohemian authorities and plans to meet with several company officials in the near future. It is anticipated that this investigation will conclude soon thereafter.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(426-0480)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

August 15, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from August 17, 1975 through August 26, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
Secretary

SHIRLEY E. HOLLIS
By: Shirley E. Hollis
Assistant Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: August 11, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears tht John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of Lee and Martin, the company's independent auditors. The staff has also been recently informed that Doyle is now receptive to meeting with the staff.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (426-0480)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

August 26, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from August 27, 1975 through September 5, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: August 21, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

This suspension began on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of Lee and Martin, the company's independent auditors. The staff has also been recently informed that Doyle is now receptive to meeting with the staff.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before

the Commission and to furnish information concerning certain sensitive areas involving corporate activities. For this reason, they have sought postponements concerning their appearances and they anticipate testifying within the next week or so.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(426-0480)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

September 5, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from September 6, 1975 through September 15, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: September 2, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of Lee and Martin, the company's independent auditors. The staff has also been recently informed that Doyle is now receptive to meeting with the staff.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for

the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before the Commission and to furnish information concerning certain sensitive areas involving corporate activities. For this reason, they have sought postponements concerning their appearances and they anticipate testifying within the next week or so.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(426-0480)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

September 15, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from September 16, 1975 through September 25, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: September 11, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY: September 15, 1975.

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of Lee and Martin, the company's independent auditors. The staff has also been recently informed that Doyle is now receptive to meet with the staff.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for

the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before the Commission and to furnish information concerning certain sensitive areas involving corporate activities. Scheduled appearances of CJV's president and counsel for CJV before the staff have been postponed.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

September 25, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from September 26, 1975 through October 5, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: September 23, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of Lee and Martin, the company's independent auditors. The staff has also been recently informed that Doyle is now receptive to meeting with the staff.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for

the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before the Commission and to furnish information concerning certain sensitive areas involving corporate activities. Scheduled appearances of CJV's president and counsel for CJV before the staff have been postponed.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

October 3, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from October 6, 1975 through October 15, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: October 1, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Doyle, a director of CJV, Doyle's son, a vice president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of CJV's independent auditor.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before the

Commission and to furnish information concerning certain sensitive areas involving corporate activities. He also recently advised that on September 28 and 29, 1975 the board met in Costa Rica and authorized CJV counsel to furnish information to the staff; however, the board refused to waive any attorney-client privelege. With respect to our meeting with the President of CJV and the Doyles, counsel advised the staff that neither the president nor the Doyles intend to meet with the Commission's staff. The staff intends to pursue every available recourse to compel the testimony of these witnesses. We have also been advised that a Panamanian attorney, under CJV direction, has prepared a report of investigation concerning the manipulation which will be forwarded to the staff.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

October 15, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from October 16, 1975 through October 25, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: October 10, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff has requested a meeting with the president of CJV, Doyle, a director of CJV, Doyle's son, a vice president of CJV, Canadian counsel for CJV and the partner in charge of CJV's independent auditor.

Canadian counsel for CJV has informed the staff that approval of the board of directors is necessary in order for the president of CJV and its counsel to testify before the Commission and to furnish information concerning certain

sensitive areas involving corporate activities. He also recently advised that on September 28 and 29, 1975 the board met in Costa Rica and authorized CJV counsel to furnish information to the staff; however, the board refused to waive any attorney-client privilege. With respect to our meeting with the President of CJV and the Doyles, counsel advised the staff that neither the president nor the Doyles intend to meet with the Commission's staff. The staff intends to pursue every available recourse to compel the testimony of these witnesses. We have also been advised that a Panamanian attorney, under CJV direction, has prepared a report of investigation concerning the manipulation which will be forwarded to the staff.

• • • • •

RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

October 24, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from October 26, 1975 through November 4, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: October 17, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The staff recently interviewed partners of Lee & Martin, CJV's independent auditors. A meeting was also scheduled with Canadian counsel for CJV; however, at the last moment, after months of discussing such a meeting, the witness decided to retain counsel and sought another postponement.

On September 22, 1975 Steptoe & Johnson notified the staff that CJV no longer desired them to represent the company before the Commission and the AMEX. Steptoe &

Johnson previously advised that they recommended that CJV and its officers and directors cooperate with the staff in this investigation.

The staff is currently awaiting receipt of what has been represented to be an extensive investigative report prepared by a Panamanian attorney at the request of CJV. The reports supposedly relates to interviews with several Panamanians whose corporations were alleged, in RCMP affidavits, to be involved in the manipulation. The staff also plans to further discuss with the AMEX a long term solution to the continuous CJV problems.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

November 4, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from November 5, 1975 through November 14, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: October 31, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

The staff recently received a report prepared by a Panamanian attorney at the request of CJV including written interrogatories and answers from two individuals who are being considered as possible defendants in the proposed civil action.

The staff still intends to meet with Canadian counsel for CJV who may also be involved in the manipulation. Such meeting has been delayed while he retains counsel.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

November 14, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from November 15, 1975 through November 24, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: November 7, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •
ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None.

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

The staff still intends to meet with Canadian counsel for CJV who may also be involved in the manipulation. Such meeting has been delayed in order to provide his counsel with an opportunity to familiarize himself with the matter.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

November 24, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE No. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from November 25, 1975 through December 4, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO: HO-815
DATE: November 18, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:
NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

The staff had intended to meet with • • • who may also be involved in the manipulation. Such meeting was delayed in order to provide his counsel with an opportunity to familiarize himself with the matter. However, after substantial delays, the staff has been informed that he no longer intends to discuss this matter with the staff.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 4, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from December 5, 1975 through December 14, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: November 28, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 12, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from December 15, 1975 through December 24, 1975.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: December 5, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

The RCMP • • •. Their case, for the most part, relates to activities in Canada prior to the January 27, 1975 resumption of trading in the U.S.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 24, 1975

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from December 25, 1975 through January 3, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: December 19, 1975

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

After review by the Division of Enforcement • • • it was determined that supervisory personnel at several U.S. broker-dealers should be interviewed in order to resolve any participation by these broker-dealers in the manipulation.

It is also significant that on November 3, 1975, after attempts by the staff to obtain information from CJV and

its directors utilizing the provisions of the U.S. District Court decree issued on July 17, 1974, a CJV director instituted a civil action in Toronto, Ontario, Canada against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg seeking, among other things, to nullify the ancillary relief contained in the prior consent decree agreed to by CJV. The Office of General Counsel and the Division of Enforcement are pursuing this matter.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

January 2, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from January 4, 1976 through January 13, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: December 29, 1975

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 197[illegible] in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

After review by the Division of Enforcement • • •, it was determined that supervisory personnel at several U.S. broker-dealers should be interviewed in order to resolve any participation by these broker-dealers in the manipulation.

It is also significant that on November 3, 1975, after attempts by the staff to obtain information from CJV and its directors utilizing the provisions of the U.S. District

Court decree issued on July 17, 1974, a CJV director instituted a civil action in Toronto, Ontario, Canada against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg seeking, among other things, to nullify the ancillary relief contained in the prior consent decree agreed to by CJV. The Office of General Counsel and the Division of Enforcement are pursuing this matter.

On December 19, 1975, an order was issued by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York requiring that CJV appoint Meyer Eisenberg to defend the Toronto law suit on behalf of CJV and pay his fees for such representation. CJV has refused to defend the Toronto action and has indicated that it may appeal the district court ruling.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

January 13, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from January 14, 1976 through January 23, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

1-4192
FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: January 9, 1976

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV")
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

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With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U,S. District Court for the Southern District of

New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

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RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

January 22, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from January 24, 1976 through February 2, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: January 16, 1976

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

On January 14, 1976 the RCMP announced that criminal informations had been filed in St. Johns, Newfoundland against Doyle and four others charging them with fraud in connection with the trading of the common stock of CJV and one of its subsidiaries.

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Mayer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

February 2, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from February 3, 1976 through February 12, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: January 23, 1976

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director, has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint

Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

To date, there has been no public release by the company concerning the RCMP investigation or the recent criminal informations filed in St. Johns, Newfoundland. Moreover, CJV continues to refuse to cooperate with the staff.

• • • • •

RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

February 12, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from February 13, 1976 through February 22, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: February 5, 1976

TO : **The Commission**

FROM : **Division of Enforcement**

RE : **Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192**

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director, has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of

New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

• • • • •

RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

February 20, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from February 23, 1976 through March 3, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: February 12, 1976

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock has been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director, has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of

New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

• • • • •

RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

March 3, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from March 4, 1976 through March 13, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: February 26, 1976

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT :
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock had been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director, has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of

New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

• • • • •

RGRyan	(51469)
JLevine	(51468)
HAmmerman	(51476)
ADinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

March 12, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from March 14, 1976 through March 23, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: March 4, 1976

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT :

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

ACTION REQUESTED BY:

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES: None

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of Canadian Javelin's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The investigation to date has revealed that from the commencement of trading on January 27, 1975 until the Commission's trading suspension on April 29, 1975 CJV's stock had been continually manipulated on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges. The manipulation appears to involve Americans, Canadians and Panamanians. It also appears that John C. Doyle ("Doyle"), CJV's founder, former chairman of the executive committee and currently a director, has been behind the manipulation.

• • • • •

With respect to the Toronto law suit against CJV, the Commission and Meyer Eisenberg, and the recent ruling from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of

New York, CJV has filed an appeal to set aside the court's decision of November 19, 1975 requiring CJV to appoint Eisenberg to defend CJV in the Toronto action. The appeal is still pending.

• • • • •

RGRyan (51469)
JLevine (51468)
HAmmerman (51476)
ADinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

March 23, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE NO. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from March 24, 1976 through April 2, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: March 19, 1976

TO	:	The Commission
FROM	:	Division of Enforcement
RE	:	
DATE FILED	:	
AMENDED	:	
SUBJECT	:	Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192
RECOMMENDATION	:	• • • • •

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of CJV's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The Commission approved on March 11, 1976 the filing of an injunctive action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin John C. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, Kiely Daniel Landrigan, Hubert Ducharme, Union Trust Corporation, Guardian Management, S.A., Securities & Real Estate Holding Co. (Overseas) Ltd., and Parsons & Landrigan Ltd. from engaging in further violations of Section 9(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. As noted earlier this case involves an illegal scheme to artificially manipulate and maintain the price of CJV common stock on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges from January 27, 1975 through April 29, 1975.

The staff believes that with the filing of this complaint, the public purpose for which the suspension of trading of CJV common stock was instituted on April 29, 1975 will have been amply served.

The current 10-day suspension of CJV stock expires March 23, 1976. The complaint and accompanying litigation papers are being drafted and revised by the staff with the

present expectation that the suit will be filed in the Southern District of New York on or before expiration of the current trading suspension • • •.

The public release to be issued when the complaint is filed will contain information concerning the allegations made by the Commission and the cautionary language reminding brokers of their responsibilities pursuant to Rule 15c-11.

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RG Ryan	(51469)
HS Ammerman	(51476)
RV Norell	(51508)
AE Dinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

April 2, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
FILE NO. 500-1
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from April 3 through April 12, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: March 26, 1976

TO : The Commission

FROM : Division of Enforcement

RE :

DATE FILED :

AMENDED :

SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of CJV's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The Commission approved on March 11, 1976 • • • the filing of an injunctive action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin John C. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, Kiely Daniel Landrigan, Hubert Ducharme, Union Trust Corporation, Guardian Management, S.A., Securities & Real Estate Holding Co. (Overseas) Ltd., and Parsons & Landrigan Ltd. from engaging in further violations of Section 9(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. As noted earlier this case involves an illegal scheme to artificially manipulate and maintain the price of CJV common stock on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges from January 27, 1975 through April 29, 1975.

The complaint is being reviewed and the staff anticipates filing this action in the Southern District of New York within the next few days.

The staff has recently received information that there have been changes in the management of CJV. However, the current status of management is not clear. At first the staff learned that Doyle resigned as a director and those

officers under his domination were fired. Several days later the staff learned that Doyle revoked a trust relating to several outside independent directors, dismissed them and replaced them with friends and associates. This action by Doyle may constitute a violation of the July 17, 1974 decree issued by Judge McMahon. New management is now seeking a permanent injunction in Montreal barring Doyle from interfering with the operations of the company and the activities of management. The staff intends to closely follow these developments, and, if necessary, recommend to the Commission whatever action seems appropriate.

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RGRyan (51469)
JILevine (51468)
RVNorell (51508)
AEDinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

April 12, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES OF CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD. FILE No. 500-1 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 SECTION 12(k)	NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd., • • • being traded on a national securities exchange or otherwise, is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on a national securities exchange or otherwise is suspended, for the period from April 13, 1976 through April 22, 1976.

By the Commission.

GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

/s/ Shirley E. Hollis
By: SHIRLEY E. HOLLIS
Assistant Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815
DATE: April 2, 1976

TO	:	The Commission
FROM	:	Division of Enforcement
RE	:	
DATE FILED	:	
AMENDED	:	
SUBJECT	:	Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192
RECOMMENDATION	:	• • • • •

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of CJV's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The Commission approved on March 11, 1976 • • • the filing of an injunctive action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin John C. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, Kiely Daniel Landrigan, Hubert Ducharme, Union Trust Corporation, Guardian Management, S.A., Securities & Real Estate Holding Co. (Overseas) Ltd., and Parson & Landrigan Ltd. from engaging in further violations of Section 9(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. As noted earlier this case involves an illegal scheme to artificially manipulate and maintain the price of CJV common stock on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges from January 27, 1975 through April 29, 1975.

The complaint has not yet been filed because of several recent developments within the company. Company counsel and court appointed special counsel have recently met with the staff concerning managerial and financial problems at CJV. The company is now delinquent with respect to the filing of its Form 10-K due March 31, 1976. CJV's auditors have informed the board that they recently received infor-

mation which may cause them to revoke their certification of CJV's balance sheet as of December 31, 1973. In addition, a temporary injunction has been issued by a Montreal court barring Doyle and his "management group" from interfering with the activities of CJV. New management has informed us that they wish to cooperate with the staff, waive any attorney-client privilege, and make available all CJV officers, directors and employees to the staff.

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RGRyan	(51469)
JILevine	(51468)
RVNorell	(51508)
AEDinerman	(51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

April 21, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF TRADING IN SECURITIES
OF
CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
SECTION 12(k)

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF TRADING

On March 11, 1976, the Commission received a petition from Mr. Samuel H. Sloan seeking review of all of the suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. securities from November 29, 1973, to date. Mr. Sloan asked, among other things, that the Commission refrain from renewing the trading suspension of Canadian Javelin Ltd. and that the Commission declare that the previous trading suspensions were illegal.

Mr. Sloan states that he is the owner of 13 shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd., that in the past he has engaged in substantial purchases and short sales of shares of that stock, particularly during 1973 prior to a suspension of trading beginning on November 29, 1973.

On that date the Commission not only suspended trading of Canadian Javelin common stock, but also instituted a civil injunctive action against it and certain of its principals, charging violations of the registration and antifraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933; of antifraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as of annual and periodic reporting requirements of that Act. In addition, it was charged that false reports were filed with the Commission by Canadian Javelin Ltd. and that the company had disseminated a series of press releases containing false and misleading information relating to its purported development of Panamanian mineral properties. This resulted in a series of suspensions which concluded on January 26, 1975.

According to criminal informations returned in Canada, it appears that the common stock of Canadian Javelin may have been artificially manipulated on two Canadian stock exchanges, and that this was continuing after January 26, 1975. The Commission is actively investigating, among other things, possible manipulation of the stock in the United States securities markets. The Commission on April 29, 1975, again suspended trading as a result of a lack of information concerning pending investigative action by Canadian regulatory authorities.

In addition, a number of private civil suits are pending in Canada involving a dispute regarding control of the company. A Canadian provincial court recently issued an order installing a new board of directors and this order is now on appeal.

Mr. Sloan pointed out that the most recent annual report issued by Canadian Javelin Ltd. contains an earnings statement and a balance sheet of Canadian Javelin Ltd., both of which are certified by the accounting firm of Lee & Martin. Since March 31, 1975, however, the company has been delinquent with respect to the filing of its 10-K report.

Mr. Sloan also contends that the trading suspension aids Mr. Doyle to the detriment of United States stockholders and concludes from this "that in all probability Mr. Doyle is bribing a person or persons at the SEC in order to bring about repeated suspensions of Canadian Javelin Ltd." The facts he alleges in no way support this speculation.

Accordingly, it appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the securities of Canadian Javelin Ltd. being traded on a national securities exchange or otherwise is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on a national securities exchange or otherwise is suspended, for the period from April 23, 1976, through May 2, 1976.

By the Commission.

/s/ George A. Fitzsimmons
GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: HO-815

DATE: April 20, 1976

TO : The Commission
FROM : Division of Enforcement
RE :
DATE FILED :
AMENDED :
SUBJECT : Canadian Javelin Limited ("CJV") 1-4192
RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

The securities of CJV were initially suspended on April 29, 1975 in response to a public announcement by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") that it was investigating an alleged manipulation of CJV's common stock on Canadian stock exchanges and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The Commission approved on March 11, 1976 • • • the filing of an injunctive action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin John C. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, Kiely Daniel Landrigan, Hubert Ducharme, Union Trust Corporation, Guardian Management, S.A., Securities & Real Estate Holding Co. (Overseas) Ltd., and Parson & Landrigan Ltd. from engaging in further violations of Section 9(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.[1] As noted earlier this case involves an illegal scheme to artificially manipulate and maintain the price of CJV common stock on the AMEX as well as several Canadian stock exchanges from January 27, 1975 through April 29, 1975.

The staff expects to file its complaint in this matter during the week of April 19, 1976 • • • in view of CJV's continued delinquency in filing its 10K, the company may request

[1] Filing of this action has been delayed because of recent management changes and the resultant availability of certain information which was deemed pertinent to the staff's investigation.

that the suspension be continued even after the staff's complaint is filed.

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RGRyan (51469)
JILevine (51468)
RVNorell (51508)
AEDinerman (51697)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

In the
Matter of the
Application of

Samuel H. Sloan

RECEIVED
Office of the Secretary
March 12, 1976

VERIFIED PETITION FOR REVIEW

On the annexed affidavit Samuel H. Sloan sworn to the 5th day of March, 1976 the undersigned hereby petitions the United States Securities & Exchange Commission for review of all orders of the suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. from November 29, 1973 up to and including such date as this petition may be decided. The petitioner demands a hearing and requests a declaration that each and every order of suspension of trading of Canadian Javelin Ltd. has been illegal and has deprived the petitioner of liberty and property without due process of law and that the Securities & Exchange Commission has violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and has abused agency due process. The petitioner further demands an order declaring that there be no further suspensions of trading in the shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. and that the current suspension in effect shall terminate.

Dated: March 5, 1976

Yours, etc.

/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN
1761 Eastburn Avenue
Apartment A 5
Bronx, New York 10457
(212) 299-2095

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

In the
Matter of the
Application of
Samuel H. Sloan

AFFIDAVIT

State of New York }
County of New York } SS:.

Samuel H. Sloan, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I make this affidavit in support of a petition for review of orders of suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. Previously, I applied to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for much the same relief. On October 15, 1975 the Court of Appeals dismissed my petition without prejudice because counsel for the Securities & Exchange Commission ("S.E.C.") indicated that the S.E.C. was willing to give me "some sort of hearing." Promptly thereafter, I applied to the S.E.C. for the hearing which had in effect been promised to me in the Court of Appeals decision. Approximately one month later I received a reply which indicated that the S.E.C. might give me a hearing if I were to submit an affidavit setting forth facts which I intended to prove at this hearing which would demonstrate that the S.E.C. had abused its discretion in suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. In my opinion this response indicates an intention contrary to that which is embodied in the Court of Appeals decision because it is obvious to me that when the Second Circuit stated in its opinion that it wanted an adequate factual record it meant that it wanted a record which would set forth the reasons for which the S.E.C. suspended trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. and which would provide "substantial evidence" to demonstrate that those suspensions were justified. To this date, the S.E.C. has given no reason for its suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. and since I do not know why the

S.E.C. persists in suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. I cannot disprove any "facts" upon which the suspensions are based. As I understand the Court of Appeals decision, the hearing which I have demanded should commence with testimony by the S.E.C. for the purpose of meeting the burden of proof which is properly on the S.E.C. to demonstrate that the suspensions of trading are legal. Only after cross examination of the S.E.C.'s witnesses will I be in a position to know why the S.E.C. has suspended trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. in the first instance and only then will I be in a position to rebut this testimony.

2. In any event, regardless of what testimony might be given by witnesses for the S.E.C., it is clear that the suspensions are illegal and constitute an abuse of my due process rights. I am the owner of 13 shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. In the past I engaged in substantial purchases and short sales of shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. particularly during 1973 prior to the November 29, 1973 suspension of trading. The Court of Appeals has already decided that because of these circumstances I am an aggrieved person and have standing to review the suspension on orders in question. After the suspension of November 29, 1973 the S.E.C. proceeded to make successive ten day orders of suspension. Except for a three month period in early 1975, the S.E.C. has suspended trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. on a continuous basis and that suspension continues to be in effect until this day. This is clearly a violation of Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78L(k)) which gives the S.E.C. the power to suspend trading for not more than ten (10) days. Thus, the suspensions of trading are illegal regardless of what reason the S.E.C. may give to justify the suspensions.

3. Except for a brief period in late 1973, Canadian Javelin Ltd. has traded on a continuous basis on the Montreal Stock Exchange. Its present price is between $1.50 and $2.00 per share. Canadian Javelin Ltd. has approximately 12,000 stockholders who are citizens or residents of the United States. During the brief period in which it was allowed to trade in early 1975, Canadian Javelin Ltd. was frequently listed as one of the ten most actively traded securities on the American Stock Exchange. In spite of the

trading suspensions Canadian Javelin Ltd. is to this date listed on the American Stock Exchange.

4. Canadian Javelin Ltd. has been mailing annual and quarterly earnings reports to all stockholders including myself on a regular basis. Prior to the 1973 suspension, Canadian Javelin Ltd. did not mail quarterly reports to its stockholders. Thus, Canadian Javelin Ltd. has provided more complete information to its stockholders when trading was suspended than it did prior to the suspension.

5. The most recent annual report issued by Canadian Javelin Ltd. contains an earnings statement and a balance sheet both of which are certified by the accounting firm Lee & Martin. The income statement shows that Canadian Javelin Ltd. had revenues of $7,619,330 during the year of 1974 and net income of $1,912,253 which amounts to $0.27 per share on a fully diluted basis. The balance sheet shows that Canadian Javelin Ltd. has shareholders' equity of $47,242,117 which works out to a book value of $6.58 per share.

6. The six month earnings reports for 1975 shows revenues of $3,198,884, net income of $303,623 and a profit of $.04 per share. The nine months earnings report for the quarter ending September 30, 1976 shows revenues of $3,834,105 and a loss of $828,976 which amounts to $0.116 per share. The annual report for the year 1975 is not yet due.

7. From this and from other facts reported in the annual and quarterly reports of Canadian Javelin Ltd. and from documents filed with the S.E.C. it is apparent that Canadian Javelin Ltd. is a substantial company. Indeed, there appears to be no possible justification for the current series of suspensions. It appears, however, that officers of Canadian Javelin Ltd. have actively attempted to influence the S.E.C. in an effort to bring about the continued suspension of trading. In fact, when the S.E.C. stated in early January, 1975 that it was going to lift the trading suspension, counsel for Canadian Javelin Ltd. applied for and obtained from United States District Judge Lloyd F. MacMahon in *S.E.C.* v. *Canadian Javelin Ltd.* S.D.N.Y. 74 Civil 5074 an order which temporarily restrained the S.E.C. from lifting its suspension of trading. The rationale for this order was that many United States residents hold their Canadian Javelin

Ltd. shares in margin accounts and that if the suspension of trading were lifted abruptly, a disorderly market would develop and most of the margin holders would be forced to sell. At present, however, Canadian Javelin Ltd. is trading for a much lower price than it was even in January, 1975 and it is clear that margin holders, most of whom probably bought their stock at $10 per share or higher, would now either be required to sell or to put up more margin. Under these circumstances, the price of Canadian Javelin Ltd. would almost certainly go down. This would explain why officers of Canadian Javelin Ltd. who own substantial shares of that corporation would go to the expense of retaining counsel in order to bring about the continued suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd.

8. However, at the same time I would like to make a substantial investment in Canadian Javelin Ltd. at current prices but am prohibited from doing so because of the suspension of trading. Clearly, I am being injured as are all other persons who wish to buy and sell shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. as opposed to margin holders who wish to do neither. It appears that the only individuals who do not wish the shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. to trade are officers and major stockholders of that corporation including principally John C. Doyle who is said to control Canadian Javelin Ltd. However, Mr. Doyle is not known to have been in the United States for about ten years and any shares owned by him are restricted or insider shares so it would appear that he would have no legal right to protest if the suspension of trading were lifted. It is ironic that by suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. the S.E.C. is aiding Mr. Doyle to the detriment of all United States stockholders of Canadian Javelin Ltd. Mr. Doyle has been accused many times of bribing government officials in Newfoundland and other places. This led former Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbacher once to state: "Wherever John Doyle is, there is political fixing."

9. In the case of Canadian Javelin Ltd. every original suspension had occurred at a time when the price of the shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. was dropping rapidly. In 1971 trading was suspended when adverse publicity caused a drop in the price of Canadian Javelin Ltd. shares. In 1972 trading was again suspended when an unfavorable

article in the Wall Street Journal caused an abrupt three point drop in the price of Canadian Javelin Ltd. The 1973 suspension occurred after an October 25, 1973 unfavorable Wall Street Journal article which led Canadian Javelin Ltd. to request an immediate halt of trading and this halt was still in effect at the time of the S.E.C. suspension. Finally, in 1975 the price of Canadian Javelin Ltd. dropped rapidly from 10¾ to about 5 just prior to the S.E.C. suspension. These facts and the underlying circumstances demonstrate that no suspension has occurred because of a market manipulation or because the price was too high but, to the contrary, the S.E.C. has suspended trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. in order to aid a manipulation of the market. It should be noted that every time the S.E.C. has suspended trading the suspension has not been lifted until a date when the market for Canadian Javelin Ltd. shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange was strong and the price of these shares was subject to an immediate rise.

10. From these facts it is clear that the Canadian Javelin Ltd. suspensions have been timed in such a way as to cause benefit to John C. Doyle. This fact combined with a knowledge of Mr. Doyle's background has led me to the conclusion that in all probability Mr. Doyle is bribing a person or persons at the S.E.C. in order to bring about repeated suspensions of Canadian Javelin Ltd. I intend to develop facts at a hearing before the S.E.C. in an attempt to prove that this is the case. At this hearing it will be necessary to have the benefit of the testimony of those S.E.C. officials who are connected with the decision making process and therefore I request that I be given subpoena power if necessary to coerce this testimony.

11. In this petition I incorporate by reference the legal arguments found in my brief filed with the Court of Appeals in *Sloan* v. *S.E.C.* 74-2457. The requisite number of copies of this brief have already been filed with the S.E.C.

WHEREFORE, I demand that the relief requested in this position be granted.

Samuel H. Sloan

Sworn to before me this
—th day of ————, 1976
NOTARY PUBLIC

MEMORANDUM

April 9, 1976

TO : The Commission
FROM : Office of the General Counsel
RE : The "petition" of Samuel H. Sloan that the Commission "review all orders of the suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin, Ltd. from November 29, 1973 to and including such date as this petition may be decided." Mr. Sloan demands that the Commission declare all of the previous Canadian Javelin trading suspensions illegal and that the Commission issue an order declaring that there will be no further suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd.

RECOMMENDATION : • • • • •

OTHER OFFICES AND DIVISIONS
CONSULTED: Division of Enforcement.

NOVEL, UNIQUE OR COMPLEX ISSUES
INVOLVED: This will be the initial use of the procedure recently adopted by the Commission for handling objections to summary trading suspensions.

Background

As the Commission will recall the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in October, 1975, rejected Mr. Sloan's attack on summary trading suspensions based upon the Commission's representation that we would give a person who claimed to be aggrieved by such a suspension an opportunity to be heard (*Sloan* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission*, C.A. 2, No. 74-2457). The Court indicated at that time that such a hearing should result in a record which could later be reviewed on appeal if that became necessary. As a result of that decision the Commission recently indicated that it would issue a release announcing

the adoption of a procedure whereby a person claiming to be adversely affected by a suspension could petition the Commission not to renew such a suspension.[1] The release is to state that such petitions "may not be in the form of a letter or other statement, should set forth with particularity the facts upon which petitioner relies and should be sworn to by the petitioner or an authorized officer of the petitioner."

Facts

On or about March 15, 1976, Mr. Sloan served the Commission with a document entitled "VERIFIED PETITION FOR REVIEW"[2] (a copy of which is attached) and an affidavit in support thereof. In his "petition" Mr. Sloan asks the Commission to review all of the suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin, Ltd. securities from November 29, 1973, up to and including the date this petition may be decided. He further demands a hearing and a declaration that all suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin have been illegal. He finally demands that the Commission issue an order declaring that there will be no further suspensions of trading in Canadian Javelin. In the affidavit attached to the petition Mr. Sloan alleges, among other things, that Section 12(k) only permits the Commission to suspend trading for a ten-day period and that the renewal of suspensions violates that statutory provision. Mr. Sloan then purports to make an analysis of the market conditions in the stock of Canadian Javelin at the times the Commission instituted various trading suspensions and concludes that the suspensions were in aid of a market manipulation. Mr. Sloan states that the only conclusion that he can reach is that "Mr. Doyle is bribing a person or persons at the S.E.C. . . ."

• • • • •

DFerber —51170
MJStewart —51224
FBWade —51286

[1] See Attachment A to memorandum of this Office and Division of Enforcement, dated March 11, 1976, a copy of which Attachment is appended hereto.

[2] This petition was filed in accordance with a staff instruction to Mr. Sloan, since he had previously attempted to obtain review by filing a copy of voluminous briefs and unsworn allegations he had filed in various court proceedings.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Draft notice of suspension of trading and denial of petition for review.
2) Draft letter to Mr. Sloan.
3) Attachment A memorandum dated March 11, 1976.
4) Verified Petition for Review.
5) Mr. Sloan's affidavit in support of his petition.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Filed April 23, 1976

Samuel H. Sloan, petitioner, —against— Securities and Exchange Commission, respondent.	Docket No. 76-4110

PETITION FOR REVIEW

Samuel H. Sloan hereby petitions this Court for review of the Orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. dated April 30, 1975; May 9, 1975; May 19, 1975, May 29, 1975; June 8, 1975; June 18, 1975; June 28, 1975; July 8, 1975; July 18, 1975; July 28, 1975; August 7, 1975; August 17, 1975; August 27, 1975; September 6, 1975; September 16, 1975; September 26, 1975; October 6, 1975; October 16, 1975; October 26, 1975; November 5, 1975; November 15, 1975; November 25, 1975; December 5, 1975; December 15, 1975; January 4, 1976; January 14, 1976; January 24, 1976; February 3, 1976; February 13, 1976; February 23, 1976; March 4, 1976; March 14, 1976; March 24, 1976, April 3, 1976; April 13, 1976; April 23, 1976; and any further orders until such time as this petition for review is decided.

/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN
1761 Eastburn Avenue—Apartment A5
Bronx, New York 10457
(212) 299-2095

TO: Securities and Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Samuel H. Sloan petitioner —against— Securities and Exchange Commission respondent.	*ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE*

Upon reading and filing the annexed affidavit of Samuel H. Sloan sworn to the 23rd day of April, 1976 and the exhibits attached thereto and sufficient reason appearing therefore it is hereby

ORDERED that the Securities and Exchange Commission show cause on the day of April, 1976 why an order should not be made setting aside the orders of suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. and it is further

ORDERED that the Securities and Exchange Commission file the record of this proceeding forthwith and it is further

ORDERED that the current order of suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. be stayed.

Let service of a copy of this order on the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April , 1976 be deemed sufficient.

DATED: April ,1976

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Samuel H. Sloan, petitioner —against— Securities and Exchange Commission, respondent.	*AFFIDAVIT*

State of New York }
County of New York } ss:

Samuel H. Sloan, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I make this affidavit in support of my request for an order to show cause. In this petition for review, I am requesting that this Court set aside orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("S.E.C.") suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. on the grounds that (1) the findings of the Commission regarding the suspension of trading are not supported by substantial evidence, (2) the findings of the Commission fail to provide any legal or factual basis to justify the trading suspensions, and (3) the trading suspensions are illegal in that Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78 1(k), permits the Commission to suspend trading for a period not exceeding ten days whereas here trading has been suspended continuously for approximately one year.

2. This petition for review brings a controversy before this court which was the subject of a prior decision reported as *Sloan* v. *S.E.C.* 527 F. 2d 11 (3d Cir. 1976). In that case my petition for review was dismissed without prejudice on the basis that the S.E.C. was going to give me "some sort of hearing", after which judicial review might be sought. Following exchanges of correspondence and considerable delay, the S.E.C. made a final administrative determination on April 21, 1976, effective today, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked exhibit A. As the cover letter demonstrates, the S.E.C. has used its administrative determination as a basis for suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. from April 23, 1976 until May 2, 1976. This is clearly a final

order which is reviewable by this Court. This order was entered in response to my petition to the S.E.C. a copy of which is attached hereto and marked appendix F.

3. I am proceeding via an order to show cause and am requesting immediate review by this court because otherwise review of the trading suspensions in question will be an act of futility. The last time I presented this question to this court, the specific suspension orders I was protesting had long since expired by the time briefs were held. This led the S.E.C. to contend that my petition for review was moot and that I had failed to exhaust my administrative remedies with respect to the orders which were then current. At the present time, however, the S.E.C. can make neither objection. On the other hand, if this court does not act expeditiously, the current order will expire on May 2, 1976 and after that date the S.E.C. will no doubt make the same argument which permitted it to prevail previously. In short, if an order to show cause is not signed under the unique circumstances present here, effective judicial review of ten day suspension orders will never be possible.

4. Moreover, it is clear that the suspension orders must be set aside. As I understand the S.E.C.'s decision, the trading suspension of Canadian Javelin Ltd. is based upon the following:

(1) The common stock of Canadian Javelin Ltd. "may have been" artificially manipulated on two Canadian stock exchanges and the Commission is investigating possible manipulation of the stock.

(2) Canadian regulatory authorities have not provided information covering their pending investigation.

(3) A number of suits are pending against Canadian Javelin Ltd. in Canada.

(4) A new board of directors has recently been installed and this is the subject of a pending appeal in Canada.

(5) Since March 31, 1976, Canadian Javelin Ltd. has failed to file its 10-K report.

5. I believe it is plainly apparent that none of these reasons justify a trading suspension. The S.E.C. has recently undertaken highly publicized investigations of Lockheed Aircraft, Boeing and numerous other major cor-

porations and yet has not suspended trading in the stock of any of these corporations. As to the investigation by the Canadian regulatory authorities, the Montreal Stock Exchange, which is much closer to the action than the S.E.C., continues to permit Canadian Javelin Ltd. to trade there. As to the pending suits, Canadian Javelin Ltd. has been buried in litigation for at least 30 years and this has never previously provided the basis for a trading suspension. Finally, concerning the alleged March 31, 1976 delequent filing, it is far from clear that a Canadian corporation is required to file reports with the S.E.C. and in any event it is self-evident that the S.E.C.'s reference to this recent delinquency is nothing more than an excuse since the S.E.C. does not deny that at the time I filed my petition, which the S.E.C. states it received on March 11, 1976, Canadian Javelin Ltd. was current in its filings with the S.E.C. and trading was then suspended nevertheless.

6. I believe that the S.E.C. cannot be permitted to order a suspension trading, with severe interference with the property rights of innocent investors, on the flimsy basis asserted here. Moreover, since the S.E.C.'s "findings", such as they are, are based primarily upon rumor and innuendo rather than upon facts, they clearly cannot be supported by "substantial evidence" and hence must be set aside. Finally, the trading suspension here is plainly illegal in view of the language of Section 12(k) of the Securities Act.

7. I believe that in view of these circumstances, the order to show cause should be signed and the matter set down for immediate resolution. Since the S.E.C. and I both filed briefs on the merits and presented all revelant legal arguments in my previous petition, I believe that this court could well dispose of the usual requirement that briefs be filed. In any event, I am prepared to adhere to any briefing schedule, however short, since I can write a brief on these issues in a few hours. I believe, however, that the S.E.C. should be required to file the record forthwith since, if the S.E.C. is permitted to take the full 40 days permitted it by the rules, the order complained of by then will have expired. I also request that the suspension order be stayed in accordance with Section 25(c)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 78 y (c)(3), as necessary to preserve my "status"

and "rights" and to prevent further irreparable harm to me.

WHEREFORE, I respectfully pray that my request for an order to show cause be granted.

/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of April, 1976.

/s/
Notary Public

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Samuel H. Sloan, Petitioner, v. Securities and Exchange Commission, Respondent.	Ca. No. 76-4110

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE ANSWERING BRIEF

Under the rules of this Court the Commission's answering brief in the above case is due today. This Court is respectfully requested to grant an extension until October 7, 1976, for filing of the Commission's brief.

The additional time is needed because there has been an extensive amount of litigation in the Commission's Office of the General Counsel during the past few months. The attorney assigned to prepare the initial draft of the brief in this case has been involved in numerous other appellate matters, including the preparation of the Commission's brief, as appellee, in this Court's No. 75-4087, which answered a brief by the petitioner herein of some 111 pages.

The Commission intends shortly to file a motion to dismiss this appeal as moot. Should this Court agree with the Commission that the appeal is moot, it will be unnecessary for any brief on the merits to be filed by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ David Ferber
DAVID FERBER
Solicitor to the Commission

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

August 26, 1976

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Samuel H. Sloan, Petitioner, v. Securities and Exchange Commission, Respondent.	No. 76-4110

APPELLEE'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE APPEAL ON GROUND OF MOOTNESS

Appellee, the Securities and Exchange Commission, respectfully requests that this court enter an order dismissing the instant appeal on the ground that the case has become moot, as appears from the accompanying memorandum and the attached certificate of Charles A. Moore, the Records Officer of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Should this motion be denied, appellee also requests that the Court extend the time for filing appellee's brief until thirty days thereafter.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ DAVID FERBER
David Ferber
Solicitor to the Commission

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D. C. 20549

September 15, 1976

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Solicitor
to the Commission

September 15, 1976

A. Daniel Fusaro, Clerk
United States Court of Appeals
for the Second Circuit
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York, N. Y. 10007

Re: *Samuel H. Sloan* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission*, C.A. 2, No. 76-4110

Dear Mr. Fusaro:

Enclosed is a Motion to Dismiss this Appeal on the Ground of Mootness and Memorandum in Support of that Motion. Copies of the Motion are being served by mail on Mr. Sloan at 1761 Eastburne Avenue, Apartment 5A, Bronx, New York 10457.

As we indicate in the motion, we have also moved that should the motion to dismiss be denied that the Court extend the time for filing of Appellee's brief until thirty days thereafter.

This case has been set for argument on October 13, 1976.

We direct your attention to the fact that another case involving the same two parties, *Samuel H. Sloan* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission, et al.*, No. 75-4087, also has been set for argument on October 13, 1976. Is it possible that the enclosed Motion to Dismiss in 76-4110 be heard on the same date as the oral argument on 75-4087, and that any argument on the merits on 76-4110 be postponed if this Court disagrees with us as to the mootness of this case?

Very truly yours,
/s/ David Ferber
DAVID FERBER
Solicitor

Enclosures

76-4110
B 38

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

Second Circuit

At a Stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals, in and for the Second Circuit, held at the United States Court House, in the City of New York, on the 23rd day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Samuel H. Sloan,
Petitioner,
v.
Securities and Exchange Commission,
Respondent.

It is hereby ordered that the motion made herein by counsel for the appellee dated September 15, 1976 to dismiss the petition for review on the ground of mootness is set down for oral argument on October 13; respondent's motion for an extension of time within which to file his brief be and it hereby is DENIED.

It is further ordered that

/s/ Harold R. Medina
/s/ Robert P. Anderson
/s/ Murray I. Gurfein

Circuit Judges

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SAMUEL H. SLOAN, PETITIONER, —against— SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, RESPONDENT.	No. 76-4110 *AFFIDAVIT IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION TO DISMISS THIS APPEAL AS MOOT*

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK ss:

Samuel H. Sloan, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I make this affidavit in opposition to the motion of the Securities & Exchange Commission ("S.E.C.") dated September 15, 1976 to dismiss this appeal as moot. This motion has so little merit that it hardly warrants a detailed discussion. Moreover, pages 47-50 of the brief I have filed analyze the law of mootness in detail as it relates to the specific facts of this case and demonstrate that this case is not moot for any one of a number of reasons. In addition, this Court has a firm policy against deciding appeals on a piecemeal basis. If the S.E.C. wants to argue that this case is moot, it has every opportunity to do so by filing a brief which sets forth whatever arguments the S.E.C. might wish to make. Therefore, I believe that this motion should be denied.

2. In this proceeding, I perfected the appeal by filing a 50 page brief and a 122 page appendix. Thereafter, the S.E.C. filed a motion to extend its time to file a brief and stated that additional time was needed because of its involvement in other litigation. I did not oppose the S.E.C.'s motion for an extension of time. The motion was granted and a scheduling order was entered which gave the S.E.C. until October 1, 1976, or more than 60 days after I had served my brief, to file its brief. Orai argument has since been scheduled for October 13, 1976 which has also been set as the date for the argument of another proceeding involving myself and the S.E.C.

3. It is significant to note that the S.E.C. filed its motion only a little more than two weeks before its brief was due. The motion is accompanied by a seven page memorandum which argues that this proceeding, which has been pending since April 23, 1976, should be dismissed as moot because of something which happened on May 2, 1976. The S.E.C.'s motion states that: "Should this motion be denied, appellee also requests that the Court extend the time for filing appellee's brief until thirty days thereafter."

4. The S.E.C.'s motion to dismiss this appeal as moot is accompanied in addition by a one page letter to the Clerk of the Court which asks whether the motion to dismiss can be heard on October 13, 1976 and whether the argument on the merits can be postponed until some later date "if the Court disagrees with us as to the mootness of this case." From this it is apparent that the S.E.C. has no present intention of complying with this Court's scheduling order, entered after this Court granted the S.E.C.'s motion to extend its time to file a brief, which directs the S.E.C. to file its brief on or before October 1, 1976. Therefore, a timely respondent's brief will definitely not be filed in this case unless this Court takes some action prior to October 1, 1976 or unless the S.E.C. receives a telephone call or a letter from someone in the clerk's office advising it to file a brief. Moreover, even if one of these latter things occurs, it seems certain that the S.E.C. will then claim that it is under such short notice that it will not be able to file a brief by October 1, 1976 or perhaps even by October 13, 1976. In short, the S.E.C., by filing the motion to dismiss this appeal at this late date, has purposefully created the possibility that this appeal will be argued and decided without this Court having had the benefit of a brief from the S.E.C.

5. In order to be sure that I understood correctly what the S.E.C. had done and what it now intends to do, I called the S.E.C. attorney assigned to handle this case, Mr. Frederick B. Wade, and expressed the views which I have just set forth. He did not state any disagreement. Frankly, I believe that in the context of prior events the tactics of the S.E.C. as evidenced by this motion are reprehensible and, as I pointed out in my telephone call to Mr. Wade, it is obvious that no private litigant would take a chance by doing what the S.E.C. has done here. Clearly, the S.E.C. is relying

upon the largess of this Court to grant it latitude which probably would not be accorded to a private party. It is noteworthy that the actions of the S.E.C. are similar to those it took in a prior case between these same parties before this Court. In *S.E.C.* v *Sloan*, Dkt. No. 75-6106, which resulted in a decision reported as *S.E.C.* v. *Sloan*, 535 F. 2d 679 (2d Cir. 1976). the oral argument was scheduled for April 27, 1976 and the parties were notified well in advance of that date. As here, the S.E.C. waited until almost the last possible moment and then filed a motion dated April 14, 1976 to dismiss that appeal as moot. At the conclusion of its two page motion, the S.E.C. stated:

> "The Commission asks that this motion be considered without oral argument and, if a decision on this motion is not reached prior to the date set for oral argument, April 27, 1976, the Commission urges that this Court decide the appeal without oral argument by the Commission."

6. A few days prior to the argument date of April 27, 1976, I received a call from Mr. John Brascia, an employee in the clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, who informed me that he had just made a telephone call to the office of General Counsel of the S.E.C. and had told the attorney there assigned to this case that the Court would be hearing argument on April 27, 1976 and was requesting that the S.E.C. send someone to argue the appeal. As the result of this unusual action, the S.E.C. did send an attorney, Michael J. Stewart, to argue the appeal. However, it turned out that Mr. Stewart's argument consisted of little more than a blustering, incoherent protest that the appeal was moot. After several pointed questions from the panel in an attempt to get Mr. Stewart to explain his position more clearly, Mr. Stewart admitted that he was not certain what orders I was appealing from. The panel then directed Mr. Stewart to go back to his office to find out what orders I was appealing from, and to write a letter to the Court that day explaining his position. The panel at the same time advised me that I would be given two days to write a letter in response to Mr. Stewart's letter. Thereupon, the oral argument of that appeal was concluded. Subsequently, Mr. Stewart wrote a letter to the Court and I wrote a letter to

the Court in accordance with the time schedule set by the panel.

7. It can be seen by comparing the decision which was ultimately rendered in that case with the various papers filed by the S.E.C. that the Court acted almost entirely *sua sponte*. For example, none of the authorities relied upon by the Court in making its decision were cited by the S.E.C. I pointed this fact out on page 5 of the petition for a rehearing and suggestion that the rehearing be in banc of that appeal which I filed and which is still pending.

8. I am reciting these facts here because I found the course of the proceedings there to be objectionable and it now appears that the S.E.C. is striving in a calculated way to do it again and to abort the normal and orderly procedures by which this Court resolves the many appeals which are filed each year. However, there is a major difference between the appeal just discussed and the instant case because there the S.E.C. did at least file a brief, although the S.E.C.'s brief was only seven pages long and was inadequate in numerous respects. Here the S.E.C. has not filed a brief and apparently has no plans to do so on or before October 1, 1976. Instead, the S.E.C. presumably expects this Court to lead it by the hand, as this Court did in the prior case, and thereby to give the S.E.C. flexibility as to what arguments it will present if and when it gets around to filing a brief. What the S.E.C. has stated that it wants this Court to do is to postpone the argument which has been scheduled for October 13, 1976 and instead to hear argument on that date solely on the motion and then, if the S.E.C. loses on the motion, to give the S.E.C. 30 days to file its brief in addition to the 60 days which has already been given and then to schedule a new oral argument which will presumably take place some time in 1977. All this is to be done solely to suit the convenience of the S.E.C. I believe that the requests of the S.E.C. should be rejected out of hand for a number of reasons.

9. To begin with, the motion to dismiss this appeal as moot is not filed in good faith. This case was before this Court previously and resulted in a decision reported as *Sloan* v. *S.E.C.*, 527 F. 2d 11 (2d Cir. 1975). There the S.E.C. twice attempted to have the appeal dismissed as moot and both times it was unsuccessful. First, the S.E.C.

filed a "suggestion" that the appeal be dismissed as moot. When the Court failed to act on that suggestion, the S.E.C. then filed a brief which argued on pages 12-13 thereof that: "The issues presented by the petition for review are moot." I then filed a reply brief which responded to the S.E.C.'s mootness arguments in detail. The opinion subsequently rendered by the Court did not discuss the S.E.C.'s claim that the case was moot and clearly the reason for this is that the argument that the case was moot was so entirely without merit as to not warrant judicial discussion. It is obvious that this Court could not have written the opinion it did had it agreed with the S.E.C. that the case was moot. This can be seen from the conclusion of the opinion where the Court stated: "We therefore dismiss Sloan's appeal but without prejudice to his repleading after an administrative hearing before the S.E.C., from which judicial review may be sought."

10. The concept of mootness was explained by the Supreme Court in *De Funis* v. *Odegaard*, 416 U.S. 312, 316-319 (1974). There the Court stated that when a case becomes moot it is because Article III of the United States Constitution deprives the federal courts of jurisdiction to decide anything other than an actual case or controversy. Thus, a case becomes moot when the courts cease to have jurisdiction to decide it. Since it is Hornbook law that a federal court must notice whether it has jurisdiction over a case before proceeding further, it is obvious that when the opinion of this Court stated that I would be given a further opportunity for judicial review by this Court of the S.E.C.'s suspension orders after an administrative hearing before the S.E.C., it was deciding that this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and accordingly was rejecting the S.E.C.'s claim that this case was moot. Lest there be any doubt that the claim that the S.E.C. is presenting here is identical in every material respect to that which was rejected by this Court in the past, it should be pointed out that most of the third paragraph of page 4 of the memorandum filed by the S.E.C. in support of this motion is copied word for word from the brief it filed when this case previously came before this Court, and most of the second paragraph of that page is copied from the S.E.C.'s brief in the appeal of *S.E.C.* v. *Sloan*, Dkt. No. 75-6106, where it

unsuccessfully claimed that that entire appeal was moot. Incidentally, in the first sentence of the second paragraph of page 4 of its memorandum, the S.E.C. again cites three cases which it cited in its brief in *S.E.C.* v. *Sloan*, Dkt. No. 75-6106. In that appeal, I filed a reply brief which pointed out that all three of these cases are wholly irrevelant and two of them do not even deal with mootness. Since it persists in citing these three cases, it is obvious that the S.E.C. is merely copying from its previous court filings and did not even bother to look up these cases prior to filing its memorandum in this Court. As I noted previously, none of the cases cited by the S.E.C. in *S.E.C.* v. *Sloan*, Dkt. No. 75-6106, were relied upon by this Court when it made its decision in that appeal.

11. From this it is apparent that the law of this case and of this Circuit is that this appeal is not moot. It is further apparent that the motion to dismiss this appeal as moot is nothing more than a bad faith delaying tactic. Of course, in a matter so fundamental as jurisdiction, it is always possible that this Court could change its prior rulings. However, the point here is that the S.E.C. attorneys who filed the instant motion to dismiss this appeal as moot must realize that they are proceeding on thin legal ground and nevertheless they have failed to file a brief and apparently do not intend to comply with this Court's scheduling order directing them to file a brief on or before October 1, 1976.

12. It should be pointed out that the motion to dismiss this appeal as moot states nothing which could not more appropriately be said in a brief. No affidavit has been filed in support of the motion. The seven page memorandum of the S.E.C. sets forth three pages of what it says are "facts in support of the motion." However, this statement of the facts is neither accurate nor complete and is premised in part on speculation and matters not in the record. To pick one example, page 2 of the memorandum of the S.E.C. contains the following sentence: "In April, 1975, the Commission received information from Canadian authorities that a criminal investigation of CJL was pending."

13. It should be noted that in the memorandum of the S.E.C. no citation is given either to the record or to any other document in support of this statement. Moreover, on pages 12-14 of my brief I discuss the assertion by the S.E.C.

that it received unspecified information from unspecified Canadian authorities that an investigation was pending in Canada concerning what was believed to have been a manipulation of Canadian Javelin Ltd. stock. I conclude that there is no evidence, substantial or otherwise and in the record or elsewhere, that this occurred. From this it is clear that there is disagreement between the S.E.C. attorneys and myself as to the relevant and material facts of this case. One of my objections is that the "informational memorandums" which the S.E.C. has included in the record of this case and which ostensibly state the reasons for the trading suspensions, refer to a "public announcement" by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since this "public announcement" was supposedly the cause of the trading suspension which lasted for more than one year, it is of great importance that it be included in the record of this case assuming, of course, that this public announcement exists and is not the product of the imagination of some S.E.C. employee. Since I frankly doubt that there ever was a public announcement, I inquired of the S.E.C. about this matter and ultimately I wrote a letter a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked Exhibit A. This letter speaks for itself. The point is that what is involved here is a factual dispute. Clearly, the proper way to present this case to this Court is not to file a motion to dismiss the appeal as moot based upon unsworn statements asserting facts which are the subjects of dispute but rather to file a brief answering the arguments which I have set forth and stating such relevant facts as the S.E.C. contends are supported by substantial evidence in the record.

14. The only facts which can be found from the papers which accompany the S.E.C.'s motion to dismiss this appeal as moot are that:

> "An order dated April 21, 1976 was issued ..... suspending trading of securities ..... of Canadian Javelin Limited ..... covering the period April 21, 1976 through May 2, 1976, inclusive, and that no further orders suspending trading of securities of Canadian Javelin Ltd. have been issued...."

15. The reason these facts can be found is that included in the motion of the S.E.C. is an attestation of Charles A. Moore, Records Officer of the S.E.C., which states that this is the case. However, this attestation is unnecessary since all suspension orders, like other orders of the S.E.C., are published in the Federal Register following their issuance. Suspension orders are also reported in the S.E.C. News Digest, the New York Law Journal and the Wall Street Journal. However, it is interesting to note that the attestation filed by the S.E.C. is incorrect. The order of the S.E.C. dated April 21, 1976 suspended trading from April 23, 1976 until May 2, 1976 rather than from April 21, 1976 until May 2, 1976. This can be seen from reading the order itself which can be found on pages A-86 to A-87 of the appendix I have filed.

16. On pages 47-50 of my brief, I anticipate the S.E.C.'s argument that this appeal is moot and I cite cases which demonstrate that this is not correct. It would not be appropriate in this affidavit for me to repeat or restate everything I say in my brief and moreover, since I believe that the S.E.C.'s mootness argument is based upon an incomplete and inaccurate statement of the facts and that this will become apparent when and if the S.E.C. files a proper brief, I think I should not respond in detail to everything the S.E.C. says. However, certain things which the S.E.C. states should not go unanswered. For one thing, page 6 of the S.E.C.'s memorandum quotes a part of a sentence from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Sibron* v. *New York*, 392 U.S. 40, 57 (1968). By quoting out of context, the S.E.C. makes it appear that the Supreme Court was stating something considerably different from what it actually said. What the Supreme Court actually said was that in order for the government to demonstrate that an appeal from a criminal conviction is moot, it must satisfy the burden of showing that there is no possibility that any collateral legal consequences will be imposed on the basis of the challenged conviction. The analysis which the Supreme Court made in reaching this conclusion was that while an earlier decision, *St. Pierre* v. *United States*, 319 U.S. 41 (1943), had "implied that the burden was upon the convict to show the existence of collateral legal consequences," 392 U.S. at 54, the Supreme Court was now deciding, in the sentence from which the S.E.C. quotes in its memorandum, that the burden was on the government and not on the convict.

17. I would like to point out that in *Sibron* the Supreme Court held that the case was not moot for each of two separate and distinct reasons. The first reason is set forth on pages 51-53 and the second on pages 53-58 of the court's opinion. Since on page 50 of my brief I refer to pages 51-53 of the Supreme Court's opinion, it is obvious that I am referring to the first reason given by the court which is that where it is physically impossible to present an appeal from a criminal conviction to an appellate court prior to the time the sentence has expired, which is normally the situation when a short sentence is imposed and bail pending appeal is denied, the case does not become moot with the expiration of the sentence. The Supreme Court, in explaining its reasoning stated:

> "We do not believe that the Constitution contemplates that people deprived of constitutional rights at this level should be left utterly remediless and defenseless against repetitions of unconstitutional conduct." 392 U.S. at 52-53.

18. That principle clearly applies in the case at bar. The April 21, 1976 order of the S.E.C. suspended trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. for a ten day period starting on April 23, 1976 and terminating on May 2, 1976. I could not have sought judicial review of this order earlier than I did, because I filed my petition for review on April 23, 1976, the first day the order was in effect. I also simultaneously filed a motion for an order to show cause, a stay of the S.E.C.'s suspension order and an immediate or expedited judicial review. However, ten days passed and the order expired without any action being taken on my motion. In any event, irrespective of the filing of my motion or the determination this Court might have reached or might reach were this case to arise in the future, Section 25(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78y(a)(2), and Rule 17(a) of the Fed. R. App. P. gives the S.E.C. 40 days to file the record. Since in this and other related cases the S.E.C. has been unwilling to file the record prior to the last allowable date, it is clear that court review of the April 21, 1976 suspension order could not have been had by May 2, 1976, the date the order expired. Therefore, under the principle set forth in *Sibron* v. *New York, supra,* 392 U.S. at 51-53, this appeal is clearly not moot.

19. The memorandum filed by the S.E.C. in support of its motion to dismiss this appeal as moot quotes part of a sentence from the second reason the Supreme Court gave in holding that case not to be moot. There the Supreme Court ruled that an appeal in a criminal case could not become moot unless there was no possibility that collateral legal consequences could arise as a result of the challenged conviction. The memorandum filed by the S.E.C. argues that none of the examples of collateral consequences which the Supreme Court gave in the criminal case of *Sibron* apply in this case which involves administrative suspension orders and therefore the instant appeal is moot. However, my brief demonstrates that there are several collateral legal consequences which have arisen and will continue to arise as a result of the challenged suspension orders and I think I should set forth them in this affidavit.

20. Although the most recent order suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. expired on May 2, 1976, trading in the securities of that corporation has not resumed as a direct collateral legal consequence of the S.E.C.'s suspension orders. As a result, I as well as other stockholders and persons who wish to buy or sell shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. are no better off now than we were when the suspension was still in effect. The reason for this is explained on page 49 of my brief. There, I state that the S.E.C. has been able to prevent any resumption of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. through the operation of S.E.C. Rule 15c 2-11, 17 CFR 240.15c 2-11. This rule is lengthy, convolved, contains numerous exceptions and may be waived at the discretion of the S.E.C. The rule is not conducive to adequate summarization. However, it can be seen from subsection (f)(3) of Rule 15c2-11 that whenever a security has not been the subject of a bid and asked quotation for more than four business days in succession, which is the case whenever trading is suspended for ten days by the S.E.C., the security may not be quoted in the pink sheets or in any other quotation medium unless, with certain exceptions, the issuer of the security has on file with the S.E.C. a registration statement or similar document which is currently in effect. Since Canadian Javelin Ltd. does not have on file with the S.E.C. a registration statement or similar document which is currently in effect and since none of the exceptions set forth in

Rule 15c2-11 seem to apply, the result is that a collateral consequence of the S.E.C.'s suspension order is that the securities of Canadian Javelin Ltd. cannot be quoted and therefore cannot be traded in the United States. Of course, the S.E.C. might argue that even if the S.E.C.'s orders suspending trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. were set aside or held to be invalid on constitutional, statutory, or factual grounds, that would not insure a resumption of trading since, for example, no broker or dealer might come forward who was willing to trade in Canadian Javelin Ltd. However, this argument would be refuted by the teaching of *Sibron* v. *New York, supra,* 392 U.S. at 57, which is that the burden is on the government to show that no possible collateral legal consequences could arise as a result of the challenged orders. Here, the government, in this case the S.E.C., has not attempted to and clearly could not meet that burden particularly since when it terminated the trading suspension it issued a press release containing "cautionary language reminding brokers of their responsibilities pursuant to Rule 15c2-11," see appendix p. A-78, which had the effect of warning brokers not to trade the securities of Canadian Javelin Ltd.

21. Going further on the point of collateral legal consequences, it should be said that if I win this case it will probably be because this Court agrees with me that practice of the S.E.C. of summarily suspending trading in a security for an indefinite period of time is illegal and/or unconstitutional and that the suspension orders issued by the S.E.C. were therefore invalid. Such a ruling would, in my opinion, have the collateral consequence of requiring the reversal of other rulings by the S.E.C. and of other decisions favorable to the S.E.C. in its litigation against me. In a case entitled *S.E.C.* v. *Sloan*, 74 Civil 5729, the S.E.C. filed a complaint asking that I be enjoined from violating Rule 15c 2-11. In an affidavit filed by the S.E.C. simultaneous with the commencement of that action, Ira Spindler, an S.E.C. employee, stated that I had submitted applications "to quote the shares of Franklin New York Corp. ('Franklin') and Triex International Corp. ('Triex'). Each of these issues had been suspended from trading in the over-the-counter market by the Commission." Based upon the assertion that I was seeking to quote securities which had previously been

suspended from trading by the S.E.C., the S.E.C. requested and obtained a preliminary injunction in the district court. My appeal to this Court from that preliminary injunction was assigned Dkt. No. 75-7056 and was dismissed on January 7, 1976. A petition for a writ of certiorari is presently pending under Dkt. No. 76-365. Meanwhile, the S.E.C. has cited the preliminary injunction as a basis for revoking my broker dealer registration and for barring me from being associated with any broker or dealer. My petition to review that decision has been set for argument on October 13, 1976. Since the affidavit of Spindler upon which the preliminary injunction was based states that the suspensions of both Franklin New York Corp. and Triex International Corp. lasted for a period of more than ten days, see paragraph 7 of page 23 of the appendix filed in Dkt. No. 75-7056, it follows that if the Canadian Javelin Ltd. suspension orders are declared to have been illegal and invalid, for the same reason the Franklin New York Corp. and Triex International Corp. suspension orders were illegal and invalid and therefore the S.E.C. was not entitled to a preliminary injunction and therefore the order of the S.E.C. revoking my broker dealer registration and barring me from being associated with any broker or dealer must be set aside.

22. The same can be said for another injunction obtained by the S.E.C. after a decision reported as *S.E.C.* v. *Samuel H. Sloan*, 369 F. Supp. 996 (S.D.N.Y. 1974). In paragraphs 28 and 29 of that decision, the court found that I did not meet the S.E.C.'s net capital requirement on May 24, 1973 and again on August 2, 1973. See 369 F. Supp. at 1001. These two findings of fact were referred to specifically in footnote 19 of the administrative decision of the S.E.C. which revoked my broker dealer registration and barred me from being associated with any broker or dealer. An examination of the record of that case, from which an appeal was also dismissed on January 7, 1976, will show that in computing my net capital for May 24, 1973 and for August 2, 1973, the S.E.C. deducted $11,000 as representing fails to deliver in a suspended security, namely Triex International Corp. The S.E.C. justified this deduction by a Securities Exchange Act Release dated June 8, 1973 in which the S.E.C. newly interpreted its net capital rule, S.E.C. Rule 15c3-1, 17 CFR 240.15c 3-1, as authorizing a deduction, in

computing the net capital of a broker or dealer, of the gross dollar amount of all fails to delivers in suspended securities. It is apparent that had there been no suspension in Triex International Corp., the S.E.C. would not have been justified in deducting $11,000 from my net capital on May 24, 1973 and again on August 2, 1973 and I would have been found to be in compliance with the S.E.C.'s net capital rule certainly on the first of those two dates. In addition, the S.E.C.'s net capital computation for August 2, 1973 contains an error in that it is premised upon the assumption that the minimum required net capital was $15,000 whereas in fact the S.E.C. issued Securities Exchange Act Release date July 30, 1973 which stated that a broker such as myself who did not hold cash or securities for the benefit of public customers was only required to maintain a minimum net capital of $5,000. Thus, the finding made in paragraph 29 of the court's decision that I had a net capital deficiency of $20,046 on August 2, 1973 was overstated by $10,000 and therefore if a court were to hold that the $11,000 deduction for fails to deliver in a suspended security was wrong, then the finding of paragraph 29 of the district court's decision would have to be set aside. This in turn could lead to reversal of the court's decision which in turn would require the setting aside of the S.E.C.'s administrative order revoking my broker dealer registration and barring me from being associated with any broker dealer inasmuch as that order was based in part upon the decision.

23. From all this, it is apparent that the S.E.C. could never sustain its burden of showing that no collateral legal consequences could possibly flow from a resolution of this appeal favorable to me. Moreover, even if the S.E.C. could make such a showing, it would still have to demonstrate that the many other principles governing mootness which I have set forth on pages 47-50 of my brief do not apply here. For example, the S.E.C. would have to show that this case can be distinguished from that of *Southern Pacific Terminal* v. *ICC*, 219 U.S. 498, 515 (1911) where the Supreme Court held that an appeal from a "short term order" which expired before the case was heard was not moot because otherwise the order would be "capable of repetition, yet evading review." In addition, the S.E.C. would have to demonstrate that its mootness claim is not defeated by the principle set forth in *United States* v. *W. T. Grant Co.*, 345 U.S. 312, 317

(1953) that "a voluntary cessation of allegedly illegal conduct does not make the controversy moot." The memorandum of the S.E.C. argues that this principle applies "only in cases where the allegedly illegal conduct is likely to be repeated." Although I disagree with that statement, the fact is that the allegedly illegal conduct has been repeated. The S.E.C. often issues new suspension orders and many are in effect as of this writing. Although these suspension orders have of late not prohibited trading in the securities of Canadian Javelin Ltd., there is no difference in form and substance between them and those which are being challenged in this petition for review. Each suspension order lasts for a period of ten days and then it expires by its terms. However, the S.E.C. often "continues" a suspension beyond the ten day period authorized by statute by issuing a series of ten day suspension orders. I am challenging the legality of this practice in this appeal. The motion papers of the S.E.C. imply that the question which I am raising has become moot because the allegedly illegal practice has terminated. However, this is not true since the S.E.C. has suspended trading in the securities of Equity Funding Corp., now known as Orion Capital Corp., for successive ten day periods from March 28, 1973 to the present. Clearly, if the S.E.C. succeeds in its mootness argument it will be able to continue to issue new suspension orders without ever having the legality of this practice passed upon by a court due to the fact that each order expires after ten days. Under these circumstances, this court cannot declare this case to be moot.

24. I would like to point out that by filing its motion to dismiss this appeal as moot, the S.E.C. has complicated matters in an additional way. Through a Freedom of Information Act request, I have obtained access to what should be all the files and records of the S.E.C. pertaining to the investigation and suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. Since, when this case last came before this Court, the resulting decision stated that the record was "insurmountably sparse" and that therefore the appeal would be "dismissed without prejudice," I have hoped to amplify the record and to keep this from happening again by obtaining a stipulation from the S.E.C. to include various documents I found in the files of the S.E.C. as part of the record. See Fed. R. App.P. 17(b). With this objective in mind, I wrote

a letter to the S.E.C. dated August 2, 1976, a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked Exhibit A. The S.E.C. has not replied in writing to my letter. However, the Office of General Counsel of the S.E.C. has told me by telephone that the S.E.C. is unprepared to discuss the possibility of including additional documents in the record by stipulation until the instant motion to dismiss the appeal is decided. This, of course, places me in a difficult position and demonstrates one undesirable consequence of the delay caused by this motion.

25. For all of the foregoing reasons, the motion to dismiss this appeal as moot must be denied.

New York
New York

/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN

Sworn to before me this
24th day of September, 1976

James J. Berry
Notary Public

State of New York
No. 41-5301550
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires March 30, 1978

1761 Eastburn Avenue Apt. A5
Bronx, New York 10457
(212) 299-2095

August 2, 1976

Frederick B. Wade
Securities & Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: *Sloan* v. *S.E.C.*, 2d Cir. Dkt. No. 76-4110

Dear Mr. Wade:

Enclosed please find a copy of the material which I have asked that you agree by stipulation to be included in the record of this appeal. All of this material was copied directly from the files of the S.E.C. pursuant to the granting of a Freedom of Information Act request. There are about 337 pages in all. Since this is only a fraction of the total material provided to me I wish to put in a few words of explanation.

In a letter dated June 2, 1975, I requested, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, a variety of documents including, *inter alia*, all files and records pertaining to the investigation and suspension of trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. See FOIA Request No. #216. As I understand it, a letter from the S.E.C. dated October 31, 1975 granted my request in full except that I was not to be provided with "inter and intra-agency memoranda which reflect discussions between or consideration by members of the Commission or members of its staff, or both, of any action taken or proposed to be taken by the Commission or by any member of its staff."

It seems to me, therefore, that the material which the S.E.C. agreed to provide to me would include any and all evidence assembled by the S.E.C. which might justify a trading suspension. If you disagree I would appreciate being advised as to your views on this point.

When I went to Washington, D.C. to see the documents which were being made available to me, I was shown two cartons of material relating to Canadian Javelin Ltd. However, the bulk of the material related to the 1958-1963 period which time Canadian Javelin Ltd. was initially blacklisted

by the S.E.C. and later was sued civilly by the S.E.C. and by private parties. Nevertheless, I did find two files of relatively recent material by which I mean material relating to periods in which trading in Canadian Javelin Ltd. was suspended by the S.E.C. I ordered from Disclosure, Inc. a copy of all of the material contained in these two files.

This material has now arrived. There are 558 pages in all. I have gone through this material thoroughly and have determined that the aforementioned 337 pages provide useful information. I therefore request that these pages be included in the record.

I realize that the relevance of some of this material might be obscure. However, I have studied the affairs of Canadian Javelin Ltd. as well as litigation brought by the S.E.C. at length and reading these documents has answered many questions which existed in my mind. I can perceive no objection to the inclusion of these documents in the record. All of these documents were taken from the files of the S.E.C. and surely, in a case such as this, the S.E.C. should not be given the arbitrary power to control the contents of the record.

I would like to point out that the most recently dated document in the material I am sending you is a letter received by the S.E.C. on February 6, 1975. This fact has led me to the conclusion that either more recent material does not exist or, for one reason or another, the S.E.C. has not chosen to make it available to me. I request that you advise me as to what the true state of affairs is so that I may proceed accordingly.

My own analysis of the documents which are already part of the record which has been filed in the Court of Appeals leads me to the conclusion that the investigation which the S.E.C. staff says that it started in April, 1975 never really got off the ground since the officers of Canadian Javelin Ltd. all refused to cooperate with the S.E.C. This lends support to the conclusion that these files of the S.E.C. may well contain nothing more recent than February, 1975. If this conclusion is correct then it would support the position I have taken in my brief to the Court of Appeals.

One matter of primary interest to me is the "public announcement" which, according to the S.E.C. memorandums in the record, was made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on or about April 29, 1975. When I discussed this matter with you previously on the telephone, you referred me to an article in the April 30, 1975, *Wall Street Journal*. I have since read the article and have found that it does not contain the public announcement. Frankly, I am inclined to doubt if there ever was a public announcement.

Could you please provide me with a copy of this public announcement or at least clear up the question as to whether it exists? In view of the fact that the existence or lack thereof of this public announcement is clearly critical to the outcome of this case, I ask that a copy of it, if one can be located, be included in the record filed in the Court of Appeals. If the announcement was oral, I request that a sworn statement of what this announcement said be provided.

Finally, I request that the record filed in the Court of Appeals be modified to include an unexpurged version of all the documents which you have thus far filed. I note that many of the informational memorandums which make up the record contain heavy black marks through sections which the S.E.C. apparently does not want either me or the judges of the Court of Appeals to be able to read. Since these memorandums purport to provide the explanation for final agency decisions, they must be made available in full. See *NLRB* v *Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 421 U.S. 132, 155-158 (1975).

Very truly yours,
/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN

Anda Baumanis being duly sworn deposes and says that she is not a party to this action, is over 21 years of age and resides at 243 West 99th Street, New York, New York 10025; and on September 24, 1976 she served the within affidavit by mailing a true copy of same to:

Frederick B. Wade
Securities & Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

/s/ Anda Baumanis
ANDA BAUMANIS
/s/ Anda Baumanis

New York
New York

Sworn to before me this
24th day of September, 1976

JAMES J. BERRY
NOTARY PUBLIC

JAMES J. BERRY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 41-5301550
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires March 30, 1978

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SAMUEL H. SLOAN, Petitioner, —against— SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION, Respondent.	76-4110 *SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS THIS APPEAL*

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS:

SAMUEL H. SLOAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I make this supplemental affidavit in opposition to a motion by the Securities & Exchange Commission ("S.E.C.") to dismiss this appeal as moot. However, I first wish to demonstrate the incorrectness of certain statements made by the S.E.C. in its recently filed brief. Annexed hereto as Exhibit A are Wall Street Journal articles dated April 30, 1975 and December 21, 1972 which I cited on pages 14 and 30 of my brief. Annexed hereto as Exhibit B is a proxy statement notifying interested persons of a special general meeting of shareholders of Canadian Javelin Ltd. for July 30, 1976 which I discuss on page 29 of my brief. This proxy statement was prepared by a court appointed barrister under the direction and supervision of Quebec Superior Court Justice Rejane J. Colas after she rendered a judgment, set forth on pages 3-9 of the proxy statement, which ordered a special meeting of shareholders which complied "as far as practicable" with S.E.C. regulations. See proxy statement p. 5. Of particular interest in this proxy statement is the discussion on pages 28-31 thereof regarding (1) a criminal information released in Canada on March 8, 1976 containing 406 charges of wash trading in the shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. on the part of John C. Doyle and four others, (2) the concurrent trading suspension of Canadian Javelin Ltd. in the United States, and (3) a civil suit instituted by the S.E.C. on April 26, 1976 in the Southern District of New York against John C. Doyle,

four individuals and four corporations. It can be observed that the individuals named in the criminal information in Canada are identical to the individuals named in the civil suit in the United States and the two actions make parallel charges of wash trading. Thus a statement made on page 5 of the S.E.C.'s brief is misleading. The S.E.C. claims that its own investigation led to the filing of its civil action. In effect, it gives itself credit for developing the information which led to the bringing of the charges. However, the facts clearly demonstrate that it was the Canadian authorities who did the investigative work and the S.E.C. merely copied the Canadian charges in bringing its own civil suit.

2. In moving to dismiss this appeal as moot, the S.E.C. asks this Court apply a non-existant legal standard. Page 15 of the S.E.C.'s brief contends that the holding by the United States Supreme Court in *United States* v *W. T. Grant Co.*, 345 U.S. 629, 632 (1953), which was that voluntary cessation by the defendant of the allegedly illegal conduct does not make a case moot, was limited by *S.E.C.* v *Medical Committee for Human Rights*, 404 U.S. 403, 406 (1972) to apply only in cases where the allegedly illegal conduct is likely to be repeated. However, this is not correct. In *Mancusi* v *Stubbs*, 408 U.S. 204, 206 n. 1 (1972) the Supreme Court elaborated on the latter holding by stating that that case had become moot:

> "not because of compliance by the S.E.C. with the judgment under review, but because of the action of Dow Chemical which was not required to do anything by that judgment."

3. Thus, it is clear that the holding in *Medical Committee* is not helpful to the S.E.C. here. In the case presented there, the allegedly illegal conduct was a violation of the S.E.C.'s proxy rules by Dow Chemical, which was not a party to the proceeding. No allegation was made of illegal conduct on the part of the S.E.C. In fact, the S.E.C. did not ask and, in view of the lower court's ruling, which still stands as precedent, did not want the Supreme Court to declare the case moot. The instant case is quite different since here the legality of the actions of the S.E.C. is being directly challenged.

4. The purpose of this affidavit is to demonstrate on a factual basis that even under the erroneous legal standard

proposed by the S.E.C., this case is still not moot. To begin with, the S.E.C. makes an argument closely akin to its mootness argument when it questions my standing. It argues (p. 18 n. 15) that my brief fails to demonstrate that I have retained ownership of 13 shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. stock. In order to clear up any factual question which may exist, I am annexing as Exhibit C photocopies of stock certificates representing the 13 shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. which I own. It can be observed that these stock certificates were registered in my name on April 9, 1973. I intend to bring these stock certificates with me to the courtroom when this case is argued orally so that they will be available for examination in the event that the S.E.C. continues to question my ownership of them.

5. In addition to the 13 shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd., I also own securities of more than 200 corporate issuers. On February 4, 1976, Ralph Pernick and Alexander Worobec of the S.E.C. staff examined the stock certificates representing my ownership in these securities. These securities were purchased by me in the over-the-counter market when I was actively in business. Annexed hereto as Exhibit D is an alphabetical list I obtained from the S.E.C. pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request of all trading suspensions from February 11, 1959 until January 3, 1975. There are 706 securities on this list and a majority of the suspensions took place in 1973 and 1974. Since approximately 10,000 over-the-counter securities are listed in the daily pink sheets published by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc., it can be seen that approximately 7 per cent of all over-the-counter securities had, by January 3, 1975, been suspended from trading at one time or another. Since, as stated previously, I own securities of more than 200 different issuers, it can be expected, based on the above calculations, that 7 per cent of these, or 14, will be the subject of a future trading suspension. An elementary knowledge of probability theory establishes that based upon this, the likelyhood is miniscule that the S.E.C. will never again suspend trading in any security in which I have an interest. Thus, even under the standard proposed by the S.E.C., this case is not moot.

/s/ Samuel H. Sloan
SAMUEL H. SLOAN

Sworn to before me this
11th day of October, 1976

ALAN S. GOLDSTEIN
NOTARY PUBLIC

ALAN S. GOLDSTEIN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-6576200
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires March 30, 1978

Canadian Javelin Studied by Police; SEC Halts Trading

APR 30 1975

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police disclosed that it's investigating trading in the shares of Canadian Javelin Ltd. and a 62%-owned subsidiary, Eison Petroleum & Minerals Ltd. It said its commercial fraud squad had carried out a number of raids yesterday in Canada in connection with the investigation.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission earlier yesterday suspended, through May 6, trading in securities of Canadian Javelin "pending the dissemination of information concerning regulatory action by Canadian authorities."

Canadian Javelin is traded on the American Stock Exchange. Eison is traded only on Canadian exchanges.

The Canadian police said "a number of warrants to search" were executed in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and St. John's as part of the investigation "and a number of seizures were made." Charges weren't made and there weren't any arrests.

The seizures included documents and correspondence, particularly documents in connection with stock trading, a police officer said.

The police said the investigation, which had started a few months ago, was continuing.

Canadian Javelin officials were unavailable for comment.

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EXHIBIT A

Bill to Revoke Canadian Javelin's Right To Develop Iron-Ore Deposit Is Proposed

JUN 17 1975

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—Newfoundland plans to introduce legislation to revoke Canadian Javelin Ltd.'s right to develop a large iron-ore deposit in the Labrador sector of the province.

Javelin officials weren't available for comment, but it was understood that the company was preparing a statement.

Trading in Javelin shares was halted on the Montreal Stock Exchange early yesterday afternoon following news of the government's plans. The last trade before the halt was at $3.38, off 25 cents.

"Lack of Effort"

The proposed legislation would provide compensation to Javelin for money spent on developing the Julienne Lake property since it obtained the lease more than 15 years ago. The amount of the compensation wasn't disclosed.

The Julienne Lake deposit isn't associated with Javelin's iron-ore deposit at Wabush also in Labrador, which the company has leased to a group of U.S. and Canadian steel companies.

Other details of the proposed legislation weren't disclosed. But it was learned from Newfoundland government sources that the legislation resulted from a "lack of effort on Javelin's behalf to bring the property to the production stage."

"Javelin has spent considerable sums on the property for a feasibility study and various exploration work," one source said. "However, very little has been done recently, and the government felt that Javelin was making no efforts to see the property to the production stage."

Javelin previously estimated that the Julienne Lake deposit contains one billion tons of iron ore grading 30% to 35% iron.

$3.4 Million Write-Off Possible

Earlier this year, Javelin disclosed that if it should lose the lease, it would be required to write off unamortized preproduction expenses of about $3.4 million. The company also stated then that, based on a 1970 estimate, it would require about $370 million in financing to bring the property into production.

It is understood that Javelin officials were in Newfoundland on Friday, when the government gave notice of its intention to introduce the legislation. The Javelin officials held a "number of meetings with various government ministers," but apparently they weren't able to change the ministers' position, according to one government source.

The bill provides that when the take-over legislation has been passed, the government will call for tenders from companies interested in developing the deposit.

Newfoundland Proposes Boosts In Mining Taxes

Bill to Void Canadian Javelin Right to an Iron Prospect Is Due Later This Week

JUN 18 1975

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The provincial government introduced mining-tax legislation in the legislature yesterday that will have the effect of considerably boosting government revenue from mining operations in Newfoundland.

In another development, John McKillop, Newfoundland's deputy minister of mines and energy, said the government will introduce a bill later this week to revoke Canadian Javelin Ltd.'s right to develop a large iron-ore prospect in the Labrador sector of the province.

Both measures are expected to be passed before the summer recess, scheduled to begin at the end of next week.

Retroactivity

The new mining tax act, among other things, would increase the tax on existing mining operations to 18% from 9% and would institute a 30% tax on royalty income. Mining operators in the province who also own the property would pay tax at the rate of 30% on the first 30% of income and at the rate of 18% on the remaining 85%.

Mr. McKillop declined to indicate how much additional revenue the government expects to receive from the taxation, which would mainly affect several large U.S. and Canadian mining and steel companies with operations or interests in big iron-ore reserves in Labrador. The new tax rates are expected to be imposed retroactive to Jan. 1 this year.

The Newfoundland government disclosed Monday that it planned a bill to take over Javelin's Julienne Lake iron-ore deposit because of the "lack of effort on Javelin's behalf to bring the property to the production stage."

Javelin subsequently said in a statement that it has been "effectively prevented from engaging in any activity prerequisite to the commencement of mining operations as a result of the refusal of the government of Newfoundland to grant the company certain surface and other rights to which it is specifically entitled under the terms of the lease."

Surface Rights

Mr. McKillop said in an interview that Javelin asked the government in 1973 for surface rights to the property, "but the government wasn't satisfied as to the areas sought and requested Javelin to present a revised development proposal."

"It's true that they couldn't proceed with development of the deposit without the surface rights being granted. However, their revised proposal . . . failed to satisfy the government as to a feasibility study, financing and marketing of the finished product," the deputy minister said. Javelin earlier said that, based on a 1970 estimate, it would take about $370 million in financing to bring

Canadian Javelin Says Strike At Unit Didn't Hurt Royalties

MONTREAL — Canadian Javelin Ltd. said its royalty income wasn't affected by the strike at Wabush Mines Ltd. Wabush mines iron ore in Labrador and ships it to a pelletizing plant at Pointe Noire, a Quebec province port on the St. Lawrence River. The Wabush strike started July 1 and ended last Friday.

Canadian Javelin receives its royalties on shipments of pelletized iron ore made at Pointe Noire and, as there was a sufficient stockpile there during the strike, curtailment of pellets in the steel companies that own Wabush wasn't affected. Last year Canadian Javelin received $3 million in royalties from Wabush.

Wabush is owned by a consortium of Canadian, U.S. and European steel companies, including Steel Co. of Canada, Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Inland Steel Co., Interlake Inc., Pickands Mather & Co., Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. and Finsider of Rome, Italy.

Canadian Javelin Ltd. declared a 2% stock dividend, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 15. The ruling [illegible]

Canadian Javelin Ltd. Names Koenig Chairman

SEP 2 8 1972

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

MONTREAL—Robert P. Koenig, 46-year-old former chairman of Cerro Corp., New York, was appointed board chairman and a member of the executive committee of Canadian Javelin Ltd., a Canadian natural resources development concern. He succeeds James D. Mc-Manara, 68, who retired earlier this year.

Mr. Koenig, a resident of Oyster Bay, N.Y., was engaged by Canadian Javelin last month as a mining consultant to advise the company on development of the copper prospects in Peru.

Canadian Javelin Ltd. Revises Plan to Acquire All of Bison Petroleum

OCT 1 6 1972

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

MONTREAL—Canadian Javelin Ltd. said it revised its plan for the complete takeover of Bison Petroleum & Minerals Ltd., in which it already owns a 37.5% interest, because of recent changes in Canadian tax laws.

Subject to approval of Javelin and Bison shareholders and to rulings by regulatory authorities, Canadian Javelin proposes to offer four of its treasury shares for each five shares of Bison not already held by Javelin.

Under the previous plan, announced in June 1971, Javelin intended to purchase the assets rather than the shares of Bison in return for which it would distribute Javelin treasury shares to minority Bison shareholders on the same basis as proposed in the latest plan.

Both Javelin and Bison are Canadian mineral resources development companies with interests primarily in metallic minerals and oil and gas.

Canadian Javelin Gets $4 Million Installment For Newfoundland Mill

DEC 1 1972

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

MONTREAL—Canadian Javelin Ltd. said it received an additional $4 million payment from the Newfoundland government in connection with the province's takeover of the company's Stephenville linerboard mill.

Javelin said the total payment received currently amounts to $5.5 million in cash and short-term notes, including the return of $1.5 million, which is a portion of a collateral security trust fund.

Last June Javelin said the agreement with Newfoundland called for a total payment of more than $10 million. The company said the latest payment is made without prejudice to Canadian Javelin's rights. Talks are continuing with [illegible] Newfoundland, it added.

It also said that to date $9.5 million in [illegible] economic materials have been assigned to Javelin.

Newfoundland Moves to Seize Documents On Controversial Mill of Canadian Javelin

DEC 2 1 1972

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

MONTREAL—Newfoundland has started a wide-ranging investigation into the disposition of funds for a controversial linerboard mill project controlled by Canadian Javelin Ltd. and taken over by the province earlier this year.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, acting under warrants requested by the province, seized more than 100 cases of documents from the Montreal headquarters of Javelin and from the offices and homes of five Javelin officials, who weren't named. Another raid was carried out on a Montreal law office because the lawyer had represented one party involved in the linerboard project, a police spokesman said.

Other documents were seized from homes and offices in St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, including those of Joseph Smallwood, former premier, and Oliver Tardy, former deputy minister of economic development, according to the Associated Press.

Shortly after the seizures were reported by the Dow Jones News Service, the American Stock Exchange halted trading in Canadian Javelin stock pending a statement. The last trade was at $5.50 CAN. The Montreal Stock Exchange halted trading in Javelin and also Bison Petroleum & Minerals Ltd., a 63%-owned subsidiary. Trading didn't resume on either exchange.

After the market closed, William Wasser, president of Javelin, called the investigation "routine" and said charges hadn't been filed against anyone. The company's statement said that there have been examined, it said, to found that there hasn't been any real basis for the certain facts, and there has been a complete misunderstanding. Mr. Wasser added.

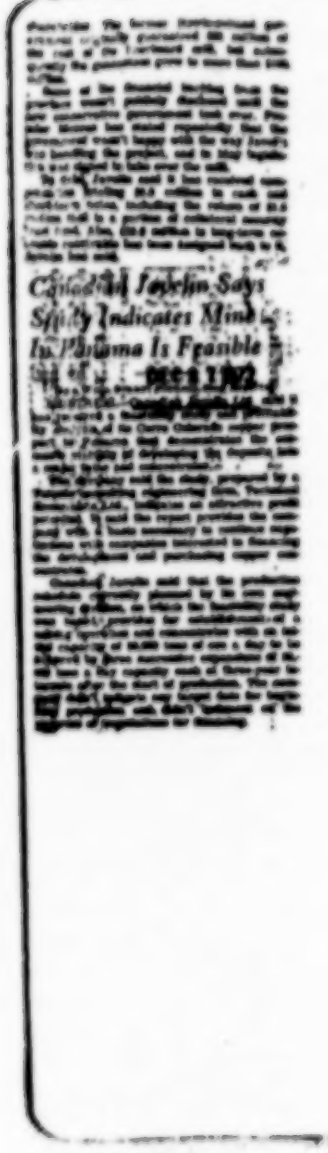
Mr. Smallwood, who is living in Florida and keeps a home near St. John's, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying he couldn't understand why the investigation was started but that it would be a whitewash.

The seized documents, dating back almost a decade, relate to the long and complex negotiations between Javelin and the former Smallwood government on construction of a $300 million linerboard mill and associated facilities in Stephenville, Newfoundland.

"We want to find out what type of negotiations were going on between the Smallwood government and the company, and if any criminal offenses were committed," the police spokesman said.

After more than 20 years in power, Mr. Smallwood was ousted from office last fall by a Liberal party headed by Premier Frank Moores, who won election largely on charges that the Smallwood government had given Javelin too many concessions.

Mr. Smallwood has been a long-time friend of John C. Doyle, chairman of the executive committee of Javelin and the company's major



Colonel Taylor Says Split Indicates Mind Is In Paroma Is Feasible

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED
1115 Sherbrooke St. W.,
Suite 2900, Montreal,
Quebec. H3A 1H5

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS to be held July 30th, 1976

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED will be held on Friday, the 30th day of July 1976, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (Montreal time) at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada, for the following purposes:

(1) The removal of any or all directors and the election of any or all directors.

A shareholder of record on the books of the Transfer agent and Registrar of the company as of July 2nd, 1976, is entitled to one vote for each share held.

DATED July 14th, 1976.

By order of a judgment rendered on the 18th day of June 1976 by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, Canada, presided by the Honourable Madam Justice Rejane L. Colas and of a judgment rendered by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec on the 9th day of July 1976, presided by the Honourable Justice Rodolphe Paré in the record bearing number 05 009 842 764

Me Michel Robert
Chairman of the meeting duly appointed by the Court.

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD JULY 30th, 1976, PROXY STATEMENT AND INFORMATION CIRCULAR

INTRODUCTION

The present proxy statement and information circular is issued by the Me Michel Robert, chairman of the meeting duly appointed by the Court, under the authority of the judgments of the Superior Court in conformity, as far as practicable, in the opinion of Me Michel Robert, with the rules and regulations of the Canada Corporations Act and with the S.E.C. regulations.

THE JUDGMENTS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

The conclusions of a judgment rendered on the 18th of June 1976, by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, presided by the Honourable Madam Justice Rejane L. Colas, as modified by a judgment rendered on the 9th day of July 1976, by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, presided by the Honourable Justice Rodolphe Paré in the record bearing 05-009842-764, read as follows:

"FOR THESE REASONS, THE COURT:

i) DOTH ORDER that a special general meeting of the shareholders of Misen-cause, Canadian Javelin Limited be held in Montreal, Canada, at the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, July 29th, 1976, or if more convenient to the chairman of the meeting, on Friday, July 30th, 1976, at the cost of the company, and order Me Michel Robert to cause notice of such meeting of the shareholders to be sent to all shareholders of record as of July 2nd, 1976, at least five clear days prior to the date fixed for such meeting;

ii) DOTH ORDER that all shareholders of record on the books of the Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Company as of July 2nd, 1976, be conclusive evidence of eligibility to vote at said meeting;

iii) DOTH ORDER that all brokerage companies and partnerships or individuals, all banks and trust companies other than Canadian chartered banks banks under the Canadian Banking Act, 1970, R.S.C. B 1, and the Canadian Trust Companies, and/or their nominees and subsidiaries, holding shares of the Company as nominees for beneficial owners, forward all material concerning the meeting, inclusive but not exclusive of notice of meeting, proxy forms and material, to the beneficial owners, and that such brokerage companies, partnerships and individuals be allowed to vote only if a signed direction of the beneficial owners accompanies the proxies submitted in their names;

iv) DOTH ORDER that, where a brokerage company holding shares in its name as nominee, is no longer active as a stock exchange member, or as a licensed active broker or broker-dealer, such shares may be voted by proxy through description of the shares by number and quantity as attestation as to beneficial ownership before a Commissioner of Oaths or any other person authorized to receive affidavits in the jurisdiction where it is given, such document to be conclusive evidence of their right to vote by proxy or in person.

v) DOTH ORDER that Canadian chartered banks under the Canadian Banking Act, 1970 R.S.C., B 1 and Canadian trust companies, and/or their nominees and subsidiaries, acting in a fiduciary capacity, sign an appropriate form as to their authority to direct the proxy in favour of whom they wish to vote for and the signing by such banks or trust companies of this form, will be conclusive evidence of the right to vote;

vi) DOTH ORDER that the notice of the meeting be accompanied by proxy forms and other required documents conforming, as far as practicable, in the opinion of Me Michel Robert, with the rules and regulations of the Canada Corporations Act and with the S.E.C. regulations;

vii) DOTH ORDER that no proxy solicitation be made by any group or persons representing themselves as management of the Company and that any

solicitation of proxies be made, as far as practicable, in the opinion of Me Michel Robert, under the rules and regulations of the Canada Corporations Act and with the S.E.C. regulations and that any solicitor of such proxies present itself as a dissident;

viii) DOTH ORDER that the said Michel Robert in sending a proxy form with the notice of meeting needs not to present himself as a dissident but only in a fiduciary capacity for the company;

ix) DOTH ORDER and appoint the said Michel Robert, to preside over the special general meeting of shareholders and doth order that his decisions be final and binding over all parties concerned;

x) DOTH ORDER that the said Michel Robert sets a closing date for submitting proxies for voting purposes prior to the meeting and that such date be final and binding for all shareholders;

xi) DOTH ORDER and authorize Michel Robert, to appoint two independent scrutineers for the purposes of counting and preparing proxies for voting and the further counting of votes of shareholders appearing in person at the meeting;

xii) DOTH ORDER that the directors elected at the special general meeting of shareholders hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders of the company and their qualification and duties be governed by the by-laws of the company;

xiii) DOTH ORDER that no additional new shares or convertible debentures or share options of the company be issued or allotted or transacted by the company until after the next annual general meeting of shareholders;

xiv) DOTH ORDER that all costs, charges and fees of the special general meeting of shareholders be at the expense of the company;

xv) DOTH RESERVE to petitioners a right to seek such other conclusions as may in the circumstances be necessary;

xvi) DOTH ORDER and grant provisional execution of this judgment notwithstanding any appeal.

THE WHOLE, with costs."

The judgment rendered by the Honourable Madam Justice Rejane L. Colas contained the following considerations: (Extract from the judgment)

"CONSIDERING that the evidence has shown that it is urgent that a general meeting of the shareholders be called and held in order to stop the damage that may be caused to the assets of the Company at the detriment of the shareholders, on account of the contradictory decisions that are taken by the two parallel boards of directors presently purporting to act on behalf of the Company and on account of the uncertainty as to the control of the management of the company;

CONSIDERING that the Company will be in default of holding an annual general meeting after June 30th, 1976, and the Company has not prepared and it not in preparation of any notice and proxy statements and other relevant documents for such an annual meeting and it is obvious that the present management does not intend to call a meeting in the near future;

CONSIDERING that in view of the tactics adopted by certain of the directors of the Company and the evident animosities existing, certain shareholders and directors of the company cannot hope to be fairly treated if the meeting is conducted by any one of the present officers and directors of the Company and thus the Court is of the opinion that in the present case it is obvious that there are no means available to the Petitioners which will provide any assurance that the business of the meeting will be properly conducted except under an order of this Court (cf. in Re: Routley's Holdings Ltd., 22 D.L.R., 2d, 415);

CONSIDERING that it is in the best interest of the Company that a special general meeting of the shareholders be called as soon as possible for the purpose of giving a clear mandate to those persons whom shareholders wish to manage the Company;

CONSIDERING that in order to put an end to the litigations presently pending and any future litigation and to have the decision of the shareholders accepted

by all factions, it is necessary that the meeting be conducted by a disinterested person of high repute;

CONSIDERING that Me Michel Robert, the past Bâtonnier Général of the Province of Quebec, being a disinterested person of high repute has manifested his readiness to act as chairman of such meeting and to cause notices to be sent to the shareholders;

CONSIDERING that the Court, when ordering the calling of the meeting or directing the conduct of the meeting, has to be careful to do as little violence as possible to the corporate articles or regulations and should in fact be careful to see that any meeting ordered to be held should be called and conducted in conformity with such articles or regulations as far as practicable;

CONSIDERING that the attorneys of petitioners have mentioned that if a date is chosen for the holding of the meeting, it should be at the end of the month of July so as to give sufficient time for the preparation of the required documentation and of the meeting;"

And the Honourable Justice then proceeds to the conclusions of his judgment already stated.

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING

SUBSEQUENT TO A PETITION PRESENTED BY BOONSTRACHAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED AND JOHN C. DOYLE in vitrue of Section 106 of the Canada Corporations Act (1970 R.S.C., ch. 32), a judgment was rendered on the 18th day of June 1976 by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec presided by the Honourable Madam Justice Rejane L. Colas in the record bearing number 05-009842-764. A further judgment was rendered by the same Court on the 9th day of July 1976 modifying the first judgment.

These judgments order the holding of a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Javelin Limited to be held at the end of July 1976, at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal under the chairmanship of Me Michel Robert, duly appointed by the Court. This Special General Meeting of Shareholders is held only for the purpose of electing

directors to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the company. The meeting to be held on July 30th, 1976, is not the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the company.

Only the shareholders of record as of July 2nd, 1976, as evidenced by the books of the Transfer agent and Registrar of the company, Canada Permanent Trust, are eligible to vote at the meeting.

All brokerage companies, partnership, individuals, banks and trust companies, other than Canadian chartered banks and Canadian trust companies holding shares of the company as nominees for beneficial owners must forward to them all material concerning the meeting, inclusive but not exclusive of notice of meeting, proxy forms and other documents. The said brokerage companies, partnerships, individuals, banks and trust companies will be allowed to vote only if they obtain a signed direction from their beneficial owners. These brokerage companies, partnerships, individuals, banks and trust companies, must submit with their proxies to the chairman of the meeting the signed direction of the beneficial owners on, at the latest, the 29th day of July 1976 at 5.00 p.m. (Montreal time).

In the case where a brokerage company holding shares in its name as nominee for a beneficial owner, is no longer active as a stock exchange member or as a licensed active broker-dealer, the beneficial owner may vote his shares by proxy through a description of the shares by number and quantity attested to by a Commissioner of Oaths or any other person authorized to receive affidavits in the jurisdiction where it is given. This document must attest the beneficial ownership of the beneficial owner and be submitted to the chairman of the meeting with the proxy form at the latest the 29th day of July 1976 at 5.00 p.m. (Montreal time). The beneficial owner is also authorized to vote in person by submitting the same attestation. Canadian chartered banks under the Canadian Banking Act (1970, R.S.C. B 1) and Canadian trust companies and/or their nominees and subsidiaries acting in a fiduciary capacity do not need to submit a signed direction from the beneficial owners to exercise their right to vote. They need only to sign an appropriate form as to their authority to direct the proxy in favour of whom they wish to vote. These banks and trust companies must submit to the chairman of the meet-

ing with their proxies, the appropriate form abovementioned on, at the latest the 29th day of July 1976 at 5.00 p.m. (Montreal time).

No proxy solicitation can be made by any group or persons representing themselves as management of the company, any solicitor of proxies must present itself as a dissident, he must submit to the chairman of the meeting a proxy form and a dissident proxy circular in conformity, as far as practicable in the opinion of the chairman of the meeting with the rules and regulations of the Canada Corporations Act and with the S.E.C. regulations. The chairman of the meeting is soliciting proxies in a fiduciary capacity for the company.

All proxies and required documents must be submitted to Me Michel Robert, the chairman of the meeting at the following address: P.O. Box 67, Desjardins Branch, 1, Complexe Desjardins, Suite 1211, Montreal, Canada H5B 1B2, on, at the latest, the 29th day of July 1976 at 5.00 p.m. (Montreal time).

The chairman of the meeting has appointed two chartered accountants to act as independent scrutineers.

The chairman of the meeting has determined that the proxy form and the dissident proxy circular had to be submitted to him by July 14th, 1976 at 5.00 p.m. No proxy form and no dissident proxy circular was submitted to the chairman of the meeting within that delay. To comply with the judgment, a proxy form similar to the proxy form determined by the by-laws of the Company is being sent to each shareholder. In the opinion of the chairman of the meeting, it is not practicable that the proxy form and the proxy statement and information circular be in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Canada Corporations Act and with the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

QUORUM

Article 5 of the by-laws of Canadian Javelin Limited states the following as to the quorum of a Special General Meeting of Shareholders:

> "Three or more persons personally present, each of whom shall be entitled to vote thereat, either personally or as the authorized representative of a corporation holding at least one share carrying voting rights thereat, and representing either in their own right or by proxy or as representatives of such a corporation, not less than ten per cent (10%) in number of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company carrying voting rights at such meeting, shall constitute a quorum for a Special General Meeting of Shareholders."

Majority vote FOR will constitute approval of all matters specified in the Notice of Meeting.

PROXY REVOCATION

Any proxy form may be revoked by a shareholder at any time prior to its use at the meeting by an instrument in writing, duly executed by or on behalf of the shareholder deposited with the Company or with the chairman of the meeting at the latest on the 29th day of July 1976 at 5.00 p.m. (Montreal time).

SHARE CAPITAL OF COMPANY

The Company has two classes of shares authorized; namely 12,000,000 Common Shares without nominal or par value and 6,000,000 Preferred Shares with a par value of 10¢ each. The total number of outstanding common shares entitled to vote at the meeting is 7,169,748.* There are presently no preferred shares outstanding. Each outstanding share of capital stock (whether Common or Preferred) entitles the holder to one vote. The present total number of shares which may be voted at the meeting is 7,169,748. John C. Doyle, a director of the Company, is the beneficial owner of 1,319,583 common shares of the Company (approximately 18.4% of the voting shares presently outstanding).

On June 15, 1973, the Company issued $6.5 million of 7½% Series B Convertible Debentures due 1976. $3.5 million principal amount was purchased by Jose Pedro Damiani and immediately transferred to Vilamar, S.A., and the remaining $3 million principal amount was purchased by Marela, S.A., for transfer thereafter to Kanara, S.A. The issue was underwritten and publicly offered by Bouchard & Co., Ltd. who received a commission in the amount of

$50,000. $6.5 million were placed on deposit with International Oceanic Construction Ltd., purportedly to be used to fund road building in Panama. This was described in Note 10 to the financial statements in the Annual Report for 1974.

On August 27, 1973, the Company issued $1 million of 7½% Series A Convertible Debentures due 1976 to Kent Enterprises, Inc. This issue was underwritten by International Bank and Finance Corporation S.A. and 1% underwriting commission and expenses of $2,500. The $987,500 net proceeds were retained by the Company for general corporate purposes.

No Series A or Series B Convertible Debentures were previously outstanding. Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1972, described the terms and conditions under which the debentures were issued, as well as company's claimed exemption from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933.

During 1974 and 1975, all of the Series A and all Series B Debentures were converted, resulting in the issuance of 747,940 common shares.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

No directors or officers were credited with or received during the last fiscal year aggregate direct remuneration from the Company and its subsidiaries in excess of $40,000, except as follows:

John C. Doyle, Director, $118,750 (1974 $100,600) which was credited to him by Javelin Export Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company pursuant to a contract between Javelin Export Limited and Mr. Doyle. Mr. Doyle was formerly Chairman of the Company's Executive Committee but resigned on May 14, 1975.

John A. Rozzini, Vice-President, Project Development, $44,767 (1974, $34,400) including $600.00 in director's fees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Aggregate direct or accrued renumeration from the Company and its subsidiaries for services rendered by all officers and directors of the Company as a group consisting of 23 persons for the year ended December 31, 1975, was $412,910 (including director's fees) (1974, $336,366, 44 persons).

The aggregate direct remuneration paid or payable by or

on behalf of the Company during its last completed financial year to the directors as such as was $7,100 (1974, $22,700) and to the officers as such was $287,060 (1974, $313,660), excluding John C. Doyle ($118,750), and subsidiaries paid an aggregate direct remuneration to the director and officers as follows:

Subsidiary	*Amount Paid Directors*		*Amount Paid Officers*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited	$ 800	$1,200	$12,117	$35,000
Javelin Bulkcarriers Limited..	—	—	$30,000	$12,000
Bison Petroleum & Minerals Limited	$1,600	$1,800	$26,380	$51,560
Javelin Export Limited	—	—	$12,000	$24,000

OPTIONS TO PURCHASE STOCK

The shareholders of the Company have previously approved three stock option plans. These options were effective May 9, 1973 and reflects adjustment for a 3% stock dividend paid on June 19, 1971 and a 3% stock dividend paid October 16, 1972. They are exercisable at any time during the period of three years from the date of grant, provided the exercisor shall have had at least six months of continuous service with the Company as an officer, director or employee. The option price for optionees who at the time of the exercise of their options are United States citizens is $11.00 (U.S.) per share or their fair market value, whichever is greater. $8.25 (U.S. per share was the highest market value of the shares on May 9, 1973 when the options were voted and allocated. The option price in the case of all other optionees is $9.25 (U.S.) per share. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the option price to Mr. John C. Doyle was stipulated to be $12.00 (U.S.) per share.

OPTIONS GRANTED TO MANAGEMENT TO PURCHASE SECURITIES

The following information is set forth as to all options to purchase any securities from the Company or any of its subsidiaries which were granted to or exercised by Messrs. Doyle, Wismer and Rozzini, and all directors and officers of

the Company as a group, since the beginning of the last fiscal year, and as to all options held by such person as of the latest practicable date regardless of when such options were granted.

1964 STOCK OPTION PLAN *

	John C. Doyle	William M. Wismer	All Directors and Officers as a Group
Options granted:			
Number of shares	202,632	10,325	262,350
Average option price	$12.00 U.S.	$9.25 U.S.	$11.17 U.S.
Option exercised:			
Number of shares	—		
Aggregate option price of shares purchased	—	$2,025 U.S.	$49,225 U.S.
Aggregate market value of shares on date options were exercised	—	$2,777.50 U.S.	$58,547.50 U.S.
Unexercised options held at December 31, 1975			
Number of shares	202,632	10,105	262,350
Average option price per share	$12.00 U.S.	$9.25 U.S.	$11.17 U.S.

1970 STOCK OPTION PLAN

	John C. Doyle	William M. Wismer	John A. Rozzini	All Directors and Officers as a Group
Options granted:				
Number of shares	10,609	16,136	5,304	91,462
Average option price	$7.00 U.S.	$7.00 U.S.	$7.00 U.S.	$7.07 U.S.
Options exercised:				
Number of shares	—	—	—	—
Aggregate options price of shares purchased	—	—	—	—
Aggregate market value of shares on date options exercised	—	—	—	—

* This plan has expired and the options granted thereunder expired on May 3, 1976. No further options can be issued under this plan, nor may any outstanding options be exercised.

Unexercised options held at December 31, 1975				
Number of shares	10,609	16,136	5,304	91,462
Average option price per share	$7.00 U.S.	$7.00 U.S.	$7.00 U.S.	$7.07 U.S.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE COMPANY

The shares of the Company owned by Mr. Doyle are the subject of a Writ of Extent issued out of the Exchequer Court of Canada pending adjudication as to whether or not income taxes are owed by Mr. Doyle. In the event the Government of Canada sustains its claims, presently in litigation before the Exchequer Court of Canada, some or all of such shares in the Government's possession totalling 125,000 shares may be subject to sale by the Government of Canada in satisfaction of its claims against Mr. Doyle.

On or about July 22, 1965, the Department of National Revenue of Canada served a demand on the Company requiring it to pay to the Receiver General of Canada any monies due or to become due to Mr. Doyle pending adjudication as to whether or not taxes are properly due by Mr. Doyle. It is understood that no additional liability of the Company is created unless payments are made to Mr. Doyle, in which case the Company becomes liable to the Receiver General of Canada in an amount equal to such payments. As of December 31, 1975, the Company was contingently liable, as a result of the above, in the amount of $525,055 covering the ten-year period. Amounts accrued to Mr. Doyle by reason of his employment with Javelin Export Limited are not subject to the third party demand.

Mr. Doyle, consultant to the Company, founded the Company and is its principal shareholder and was in effective control of the Company until March 6, 1976. Consequently, he has had a significant role in the management of the Company, the negotiation of its various contracts and the formulation of its policies.

A United States grand jury indictment was made public on August 7, 1963, charging violations of the Securities Act of 1933, against Mr. Doyle, then Chairman of the Board and President of the Company and three others. On February 4, 1965, Mr. Doyle withdrew his previous plea of not guilty to

the indictment, and pleaded guilty to one count of the indictment which charged that he sent fifty shares of the stock of the Company through the mails for sale or delivery after sale without such stock having been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933. On May 3, 1965, Mr. Doyle was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and to a sentence of three years, all but three months of which was suspended, with probation for one year. All other counts of the indictment were dismissed. The Company was not indicted. Following the unsuccessful appeal of Mr. Doyle's sentence, Mr. Doyle was to have appeared to commence serving the three-month sentence on July 15, 1965. He did not appear on that date and currently is considered to have illegally absented himself from the jurisdiction of the United States under the laws of the United States. Mr. Doyle is a Canadian citizen and the acts alleged are not an offense under Canadian law.

A civil action which had been brought against the Company and Messrs. Doyle and William M. Wismer by the Securities and Exchange Commission was settled by agreement on July 17, 1974. Pursuant to that agreement, the Company and Mr. Doyle, without admitting or denying any of the allegations contained in the Securities and Exchange Commission complaint, voluntarily consented to the entry of judgments of permanent injunction against them. In addition, Mr. Wismer has entered into a stipulation of dismissal of the action against him.

The injunction consented to by the Company prohibits the Company from violating, in general and in certain specified manners, Sections 5 and 17 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Sections 10 (b), 13 (a) and (b), and 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, together with Rule 10b-5 promulgated by the Security and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

In addition, the Company voluntarily agreed as part of the settlement confirmed by the court to institute new procedures covering dissemination of information to the public and compliance with requirements of the U.S. securities laws.

Pursuant to this portion of the judgment, the management of the Company is obliged to propose, vote their shares for, and solicit proxies for the election of directors, at least 40%

of whom shall consist of outside independent directors meeting certain specified criteria. In addition, the Company has designated a public information officer through whom all dissemination of information to the public by the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall be made. This public information officer is a member of, and responsible to, a standing committee, a majority of which consists of independent Board members. This committee is fully responsible to the Company's Board of Directors and will pass on all information to be disseminated to the public. In compliance with its undertaking, the Company also named a special independent outside counsel to the standing committee, who shall review the dissemination of all information to the public by the Company, any of its subsidiaries or its officers and directors. The judgment also spells out procedures designed to ensure that the information officer, the standing committee, and the special counsel shall perform their functions in an effective manner. The present members of the committee are Messrs. Frank Kaplan, Company Spokesman, H.W.M. Smith and Frank C. Shirriff. Counsel to the committee is Mr. Meyer Eisenberg of the law firm of Lawler, Kent & Eisenberg, Washington, D.C.

The settlement agreed to by Mr. Doyle and confirmed by court judgment prohibits violations of the U.S. securities law by him in language substantially similar to that of the judgment entered with respect to the Company. In addition, Mr. Doyle has agreed, and it is a part of the judgment, that he will not engage in the dissemination of information to the public with respect to the Company, its subsidiaries, affiliates, or successors in interest, without the specific prior approval and at the direction of the standing committee. Mr. Doyle agreed to cooperate fully with the standing committee and the special counsel and to report periodically any of his transactions in the securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries without any inference that Mr. Doyle has not reported transactions in the past.

Mr. Wismer, resigned as President of Canadian Javelin Limited to assume the presidency of Bison Petroleum & Minerals Limited, agreed as a condition of settlement to substantially the same terms as those set forth in the injunction agreed to by Mr. Doyle.

On December 3, 1973 a class action was instituted in the

United States District Court, Southern District of New York, entitled Gertrude Bonime v. John C. Doyle, William M. Wismer and Canadian Javelin Limited. The complaint in that action alleged violations of the United States Securities and Exchange Act and common law and sought to recover unspecified money damages, costs and expenses. During 1975 the parties entered into a proposed settlement which provided that, if approved by the Court, defendants would pay $1,350,000 in cash into a Settlement Fund and bear the expenses of the administration in consummating the settlement. The Company agreed with the other defendants to pay the entire amount of settlement. On June 30, 1976 the Court handed down a decision approving the settlement. No order has been signed fixing the time for payment. It is not known whether the Company will be directed to make such payment within fourteen days after the order is signed or after the order has become final through expiration of time to appeal from any order affirming the settlement order.

On February 19, 1976, a civil action was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District in New York, entitled Bilan Realty Corp. and others against Canadian Javelin Limited, Messrs. Doyle and William M. Wismer. In this action 29 Plaintiffs, who had previously elected exclusion from the class of Plaintiff in the case of Gertrude Bonime v. John C. Doyle, William M. Wismer and Canadian Javelin Limited, joined as Plaintiffs claiming damages, for violations of section 10(b) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. The Company and Mr. Wismer have filed answers, but Mr. Doyle has not as yet been formally served with papers in the case. Mr. Doyle strenuously denies the claims made by the Plaintiff.

In addition there are two class actions against the Company and Messrs. Doyle and Wismer, one in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, and one in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. These actions allege violations of the United States securities laws and state securities laws and common law. The Defendants are vigorously contesting these actions but believe they should be settled or otherwise disposed of to save the expense of full litigation.

On December 31, 1975, an information was filed before a Justice of the Peace in St-John's, Newfoundland, charging that Messrs. Doyle, Charles H. Ducharme, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst and K. D. Landrigan, in violation of section 338(2) of the Code, caused shares of Javelin and Bison Petroleum and Minerals Limited to be bought and sold on the Montreal and Vancouver Stock Exchanges at predetermined prices and in such volume whereby the public market price was affected. Mr. Doyle strenuously denies the charges. In March 1976 application was made to the Supreme Court of Newfoundland to quash the charges on the ground that a Newfoundland Justice of the Peace was without any jurisdiction in the matter. The Newfoundland Supreme Court denied the application for a Writ, and the matter is now in appeal to the Newfoundland Court of Appeal where it is scheduled for a hearing in October 1976. No other hearings or proceedings are scheduled.

On February 2, 1976, although not released until March 8, 1976 to the public, an Information containing 406 charges of wash trading in the shares of Javelin and Bison Petroleum and Minerals Limited in violation of section 340 of the Code against Messrs. Doyle, Charles H. Ducharme, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst and K. D. Landrigan was filed before a Justice of the Peace in St-John's, Newfoundland. Mr. Doyle strenuously denies all the charges and claims he was not involved in any of the trading. The charges appear to be related to and to arise out of the same transaction involved in the earlier Information filed on December 31, 1975.

On April 26, 1976, the Securities and Exchange Commission commenced a civil action in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, entitled Securities and Exchange Commission v. Doyle, et al. The defendants in this action are John C. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, Kiely Daniel Landrigan, Hubert Ducharme, Union Trust Corporation, Guardian Management, S.A., Securities & Real Estate Holding Co. (Overseas) Ltd. and Parsons & Landrigan Ltd. Messrs. Doyle and Ducharme are former officers of Canadian Javelin Limited. The Company is not a defendant in the action. The complaint alleges that the defendants violated Section 9(a)(1), 9(a)(2) and 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 there-

under in that, inter alia, by acting singly and in concert they "effected a series of transactions through purchases and sales of Canadian Javelin stock which created an illusion of widespread and bona fide buying interest in Canadian Javelin Limited, and dominated and controlled the trading in Canadian Javelin stock causing the price of the stock to be artificially maintained at and to reach arbitrarily inflated levels." The action seeks permanent injunctive relief.

On April 29, 1975, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acting as law enforcement agency for the Province of Newfoundland conducted a limited search of the Company's offices in Montreal, taking a limited number of documents. The Company is informed that searches were also made of a number of Canadian brokerage houses, other firms and individuals. Documents were being sought which might contain evidence of a conspiracy on the part of certain individuals including persons closely connected with the Company to affect the price on the Montreal and Vancouver Stock Exchanges of the common stock of the Company and of its subsidiary, Bison Petroleum & Minerals Limited. There is no allegation that the Company has committed any wrongdoing, and regulatory authorities in Canada have stated publicly that there is no action currently pending against the Company.

On April 29, 1975, the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading in the shares of the Company in the United States. That Commission has informed the Company that the purpose of this suspension was to permit dissemination of information to the U.S. public concerning the existence of the afore-mentioned inquiries. Subsequently, that Commission informed the Company that it would continue the suspension pending publication of the Company's financial statements and any other information required to inform the public concerning the Company. That Commission has also informed the Company that, because of the afore-mentioned investigation, it has decided to conduct its own investigation of the matter insofar as it might concern the United States. Trading of the Company's shares and those of Bison Petroleum & Minerals Limited has continued without interruption on the Montreal and Vancouver Stock Exchanges.

On April 26, 1976 the Securities and Exchange Commis-

sion filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, a civil action against Messrs. Doyle, Robert K. Glass, Albert A. Furst, K. D. Landrigan and Charles H. Ducharme and four corporations claiming that the defendants engaged in violations of U.S. securities laws and seeking injunctive relief to prevent further alleged violations. The Securities and Exchange Commission ban on trading in shares of the Company was lifted shortly after the filing but the American Stock Exchange has not lifted its suspension.

In April 1976, the Company commenced an action in the Superior Court of Quebec against John C. Doyle, William Roxburgh and Hubert Ducharme, all former officers of the Company. Mr. Doyle is a former Chairman of the Company's Executive Committee and remains a director of the Company. The action alleges that in 1967, the Defendants fraudulently misrepresented to the Company the nature of a transaction involving the Banque Romande, a Swiss company, and that by means of such representations Defendants caused the Company to expend $1,452.500 without receiving value in return.

Me Michel Robert
Chairman of the meeting duly appointed by the Court.

NUMBER 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
UNITED UNITS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

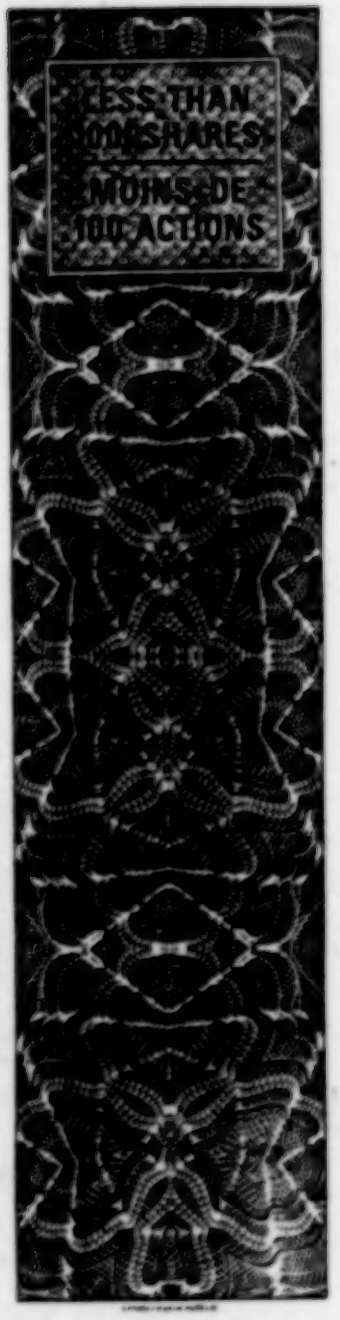
-10-

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, CANADA)
(CONSTITUÉE EN VERTU DE LA LOI DES COMPAGNIES, CANADA)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK
12,000,000 SHARES WITHOUT NOMINAL OR PAR VALUE

CAPITAL-ACTIONS AUTORISE
12,000,000 ACTIONS SANS VALEUR NOMINALE OU AU PAIR

Canadian Javelin Limited



CUSIP 136231 10 7

THIS CERTIFIES THAT
CECI ATTESTE QUE

-SAMUEL H. SLOAN-

is the registered holder of
est le détenteur enregistré de

TEN

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED

fully paid and non-assessable Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company transferable only on the books of the Company by the holder hereof in person or by duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed or assigned and subject to the by-laws of the Company as amended from time to time.

entièrement libérées et non susceptibles d'appel de versements du capital-actions de la Compagnie transférables seulement sur les livres de la Compagnie par le détenteur en personne ou par son fondé de pouvoir dûment autorisé sur remise du présent certificat dûment endossé ou cédé et sous réserve des règlements administratifs de la Compagnie tels que modifiés de temps à autre.

SHARES

ACTIONS

APR 9 - 1973

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED
INCORPORATED
1951

President - Le Président

Secretary - Le Secrétaire

COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED:
CONTRESIGNÉE ET ENREGISTRÉE:
CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER COMPANY, Jersey City, U.S.A.
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR
AGENT DE TRANSFERT ET REGISTRAIRE

AUTHORIZED OFFICER - OFFICIER AUTORISÉ

EXHIBIT C

J074513

HUNDREDS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
TENS	
UNITES	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
UNITS	

-3-

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, CANADA)
(CONSTITUÉE EN VERTU DE LA LOI DES COMPAGNIES, CANADA)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK
12,000,000 SHARES WITHOUT NOMINAL OR PAR VALUE

CAPITAL-ACTIONS AUTORISE
12,000,000 ACTIONS SANS VALEUR NOMINALE OU AU PAIR

Canadian Javelin Limited

CUSIP 136231 10 7

THIS CERTIFIES THAT
CECI ATTESTE QUE

-SAMUEL H. SLOAN-

is the registered holder of
est le propriétaire enregistré de

THREE

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES WITHOUT NOMINAL OR PAR VALUE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
ACTIONS ENTIÈREMENT LIBÉRÉES SANS VALEUR NOMINALE OU AU PAIR DU CAPITAL-ACTIONS DE

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED

transferable on the books of the Company by the holder hereof in person or by attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed or accompanied by a duly executed instrument of transfer and upon compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. This Certificate is not valid until countersigned and registered by the Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Company.

transmissible sur les livres de la Compagnie par le détenteur en personne ou par procureur, sur présentation ou remise du présent certificat dûment endossé ou accompagné d'un acte de transfert dûment signé et sur observation de toutes les lois et réglementations applicables. Le présent certificat n'est valide que s'il est contresigné et enregistré par l'agent des transferts et agent comptable de la Compagnie.

SHARES
ACTIONS

In Witness Whereof the Company has caused this Certificate to be signed and sealed by its duly authorized officers.

En foi de quoi la Compagnie a fait signer et sceller le présent certificat par ses dirigeants dûment autorisés.

APR 9 - 1973

CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED
INCORPORATED
1951

President -Le Président

Secretary -Le Secrétaire

AUTHORIZED OFFICER - OFFICIER AUTORISÉ

COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED:
CONTRESIGNÉ ET ENREGISTRÉ:
CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER COMPANY, Jersey City, U.S.A.
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR
AGENT DE TRANSFERT ET REGISTRAIRE

BY
PAR

LESS THAN 100 SHARES
MOINS DE 100 ACTIONS

THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE ARE INTERCHANGEABLE FOR SHARES OF THE SAME CLASS ONLY TRANSFERABLE AT THE OFFICES OF CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR IN THE CITIES OF ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VANCOUVER, CANADA, AND AT THE OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER COMPANY, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR IN JERSEY CITY, U.S.A.

LES ACTIONS REPRÉSENTÉES PAR CE CERTIFICAT SONT INTERCHANGEABLES SEULEMENT POUR DES ACTIONS DE LA MÊME CATÉGORIE ET NE PEUVENT ÊTRE TRANSFÉRÉES QUE DANS LES BUREAUX DE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY, AGENT DE TRANSFERT ET REGISTRAIRE EN LES VILLES DE ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX, MONTRÉAL, TORONTO ET VANCOUVER, CANADA, ET AU BUREAU DE CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER COMPANY, AGENT DE TRANSFERT ET REGISTRAIRE EN JERSEY CITY, U.S.A.

Attached is an alphabetical list of all trading suspensions initiated by the Commission from February 11, 1959 through January 3, 1975. Periodically pages listing subsequent trading suspensions will be sent to supplement the attached list.

Trading Suspensions

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
A-V Electronics, Inc.	9/13/72	9774	9/22/72	(1)
AART Communications Corp., Inc.	10/30/70	9014	11/8/70	(1)
ABC Freight Forwarding Corp	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
AFCOA	2/20/73	10012	3/1/73	(1)
AFM Holding Inc.	11/27/73	10522	12/6/73	(1)
AIM Companies	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
AVM Corp.	1/10/73	9936	1/28/73	9970
Aadan Corp.	3/19/73	10049	8/5/73	10322
Aberle Industries Inc.	9/19/73	10400	9/28/73	(1)
Academic Development	8/21/72	9742	8/30/72	(1)
Accurate Calculator	6/29/72	9661	8/6/73	10320
Acme Missiles & Construction Corp.	8/3/71	9276	8/12/71	(1)
	11/27/73	10522	12/6/73	(1)
Administrative Systems, Inc.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Advance Metal Products Inc.	12/11/73	10546	12/20/73	(1)
Aero Resources, Inc.	11/13/74	11099	11/22/74	(1)
Agard Electronics Corp.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
AIM Companies	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Air California	5/11/73	10145	6/19/73	10228
Airtronics International Corp. of Florida	9/28/73	10412	10/7/73	(1)
Alaska International Corporation	12/17/69	8780	12/26/69	(1)
Albee Homes Inc.	2/12/74	10639	2/21/74	(1)
Albros Industries Corp.	4/13/73	10109	4/22/73	(1)
Alcar Instruments, Inc.	3/28/68	8287	10/23/68	8427

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
All State Credit Corp.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
All State Investment Corp SEE: Allstate Investment Corp.				
Allied Equities Corporation	5/7/74	10780	5/16/74	(1)
Allied Management & Systems Corp.	9/28/73	10412	10/7/73	(1)
Allstate Credit Corp. SEE: All State Credit Corp				
Allstate Investment Corp.	11/22/72	9879	12/1/72	(1)
Alrac	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Alsco, Inc.	4/05/68	8291	4/8/68	(1)
	7/31/68	8371	8/14/68	8377
Alscope Consolidated, Ltd.	2/19/68	8259	9/2/68	8390
Amcourt Systems, Inc.	10/31/74	11081	11/9/74	(1)
America's Beautiful Cities	8/1/73	10315	8/10/73	(1)
American All-Servus Corp	7/30/74	10936	8/8/74	10955
American Checkmaster Systems	4/22/68	8302	8/4/68	8368
American Data Services, Inc.	3/21/74	10698	3/30/74	(1)
American Environmental Control Corp.	2/19/71	9085	2/28/71	(1)
American Export Industries, Inc.	5/8/74	10784	5/17/74	(1)
American Export Lines, Inc.	5/8/74	10784	5/17/74	(1)
American Home Industries Corp.	7/19/73	10288	7/28/73	(1)
American Land Co.	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
American Plan Corp	5/16/67	8091	6/6/67	8097
American Raceways, Inc.	6/2/71	9197	6/11/71	(1)
American Steel & Pump Corp.	4/21/67	8058	6/2/67	8091
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	11/20/74	11111	11/21/74	(1)
American Variety International, Inc.	7/3/74	10900	7/12/74	(1)
Anita Lynn Cosmetics, Inc.	5/14/74	10799	5/23/74	(1)
Apex Minerals Corp.	5/11/61	6556	9/2/62	6894
Apollo Industries, Inc.	6/22/73	10236	7/1/73	(1)
	5/10/74	10793	5/19/74	(1)
Applied Devices Corp.	2/3/72	9483	6/1/72	9619
	5/15/73	10149	5/14/73	(1)
	2/26/74	10657	3/7/74	(1)
Applied Fluidics Inc.	9/19/73	10400	9/28/73	(1)
Applied Synthetics Corp.	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Arboreal Associates Inc.	2/11/74	10638	2/20/74	(1)
Arkansas Valley Industries, Inc.	11/10/69	8747	11/19/69	(1)
Arlan's Department Stores, Inc.	5/11/73	1-146	6/9/73	10212
Arthritis Clinics International Inc.	8/6/74	10949	8/15/74	(1)
Artec Corp.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Associated Oil & Gas Co.	1/19/66	7798	2/9/66	7819
Associates International, Inc.	1/30/74	10623	2/8/74	(1)
Atek Industries Inc.	12/11/73	10546	12/20/73	(1)
Atlantic Industries, Inc.	10/2/74	11033	10/11/74	(1)
Atlantic Research Corp.	10/10/62	6911	11/15/62	6937
Atreo Manufacturing Co., Inc.	7/12/73	10281	7/21/73	(1)
Autobale America Corp.	10/24/73	10453	11/12/73	10491
Automated Procedures Corp.	3/16/62	(7)	9/11/62	6895
Automation Sciences Inc.	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Aviation Holding Corp.	6/28/73	10248	7/7/73	(1)
Avien, Inc.	11/13/74	11099	11/22/74	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Release Number
Avis, Inc.	10/1/74	11034	10/16/74	11054
Avtek Corp.	8/2/73	10319	8/11/73	(1)
Aztec Products	7/3/73	10267	11/9/73	10488
American Agronomics Corp	1/3/75	11164		

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
BBI Inc.	5/24/73	10173		
B.G.I. Corp.	2/12/74	10639	2/21/74	(1)
BISI Inc	7/6/73	10271	7/15/73	(1)
B.S.F. Company	7/19/68	8358	9/1/69	8675
Barr Financial, Ltd	7/13/71	9251	7/22/71	(1)
Bartep Industries, Inc.	2/19/69	8533	7/18/69	8649
Beck Industries, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Belair Financial Corp.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Belock Instrument Corporation	6/22/65	7632	11/8/65	7741
Beneficial Labs, Inc.	3/5/73	10031	10/30/73	10460
Berlin Doman Helicopters, Inc.	1/25/68	8243	1/29/68	(1)
Betta Orthodontics Supplies, Inc	11/21/74	11115	11/30/74	(1)
Bevis Industries	5/15/72	?	5/31/72	9625
Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.	10/11/74	11047		
Black Bear Industries, Inc.	4/19/62		12/19/62	
Bolton Group, Ltd	3/28/73	10065	4/6/73	(1)
Botar Corp.	1/8/74	10588	1/27/74	10614
Brian Lloyd Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Brilund Mines, Ltd	1/25/68	8241	1/29/68	(1)
Brinco, Ltd	3/11/74	10677—10695	4/7/74	10718
Bristol Dynamics, Inc.	12/23/65	7777	1/24/66	7801
Brogan Associates, Inc.	11/20/73	10515	11/29/73	(1)
Brokerage Data Processing Corp	4/19/71	9153	4/28/71	(1)
Brown's Limousine Service Inc	5/15/73	10149	5/24/73	(1)
Bruce, (E.L.) Co., Inc.	6/13/62	?	11/18/62	6934
Building Systems, Inc.	2/26/74	10667	3/7/74	(1)
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	1/3/75	11165		

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
CSC Corp.	6/22/73	10236	7/1/73	(1)
CIC Industries Inc.	8/14/73	10340	9/26/73	10408
CM Industries	2/28/74	10662	3/9/74	(1)
Caledonia Silver-lead Mining Co.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	10779 (1)
Cambridge Nuclear Corp.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Cameo-Parkway Records, Inc.	2/23/68	8263	9/14/68	8400
Camera Corp. of America	8/3/71	9276	8/12/71	(1)
Canin Industries Corp	11/1/72	9845	11/9/72	9852
Canadian Javelin, Ltd.	3/17/71	9111	4/5/71	9125
	3/7/72	9528	8/8/72	9715
Cancer Detection Inc.	5/17/73	10153	5/26/73	(1)
Canusa Holding Ltd.	8/21/72	9742	8/30/72	(1)
Capezio & Things, Inc.	2/27/74	10660	3/8/74	(1)
Capitol Holding Corp	1/15/69	8497	10/31/69	8730
Carbon, Inc.	1/12/70	8799	1/21/70	(1)
Carolina Caribbean Corp	11/13/74	11099	11/22/74	(1)
Cassette Cartridge Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Charnita Inc.	3/21/73	10051	3/30/73	(1)
Charter Oil Co., Ltd.	2/1/73	9980	2/10/73	(1)
Chemalloy Minerals, Ltd.	6/22/67	8108	7/2/67	8112
Chill-Can Industries, Inc	2/12/70	8818	2/21/70	(1)
Chris McGuire Inc.	7/2/73	10264	7/11/73	(1)
Clinton Oil Co.	6/1/72	9627	5/26/73	10177
	(interim release--34-9880 dated 11/24/72)			
Coastal States Gas Corp.	6/5/73	10202	9/26/73	10408
Coastal States Gas Producing Corp	8/8/73	10334	9/26/73	10408
Coatings Unlimited, Inc.	12/7/71	9415	3/25/72	9543
Co-Build Companies Inc.	9/18/73	10396	9/27/73	(1)
Coditron Corp	8/14/67	8144	4/16/68	8295
	8/2/73	10319	8/11/73	(1)
Cogar Corporation	4/17/72	9577	8/14/72	9728
Collins Radio	8/16/73	10344	8/22/73	10360
Colorado Interstate Corp	8/8/73	10334	9/26/73	10408
		10336		
Colorado Interstate Gas Co.	8/8/73	10334	9/26/73	10408
Commercial Finance Corporation of New Jersey	3/12/69	8553	12/6/69	8761
Commonwealth National Realty Trust	6/25/74	10876	7/14/74	10916
		10904		
Commonwealth United Corp	8/1/69	8663	12/20/69	8778
Communications Cybernetics Corp	7/19/72	9687	7/28/72	(1)
Comprehensive Health Systems Inc.	6/26/73	10240	7/5/73	(1)
Compudat Scientific Systems Inc	11/1/72	9845	11/10/72	9853
Compuguide Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Compusamp Inc.	9/4/73	10373	9/13/73	(1)
Computer Microdata Corp	8/3/72	9739	8/28/72	9749
Computer Statistics, Inc	7/8/71	9245	7/17/71	(1)
Computronics Industries Corp	7/6/70	8921	7/15/70	(1)
Comstock-Keystone Mining Co.	7/22/68	8359	10/6/68	8438
a/k/a Memory Magnetics International	12/17/68	8472	5/4/69	8587
				8655
Concepts & Holding, Inc.	12/4/69	8768	12/13/69	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
Consolidated Medical Industries	6/4/73	10198	6/13/73	(1)
Inc.	9/27/73	10410	10/6/73	(1)
Consolidated Oil & Gas Inc	5/18/70	8895	6/9/70	8899
Consolidated Smelting & Refining Corp.	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Continental Dynamics, Inc.	12/9/69	8774	12/18/69	(1)
Now known as: Continental Dynamics, Ltd.	8/3/71	9275	8/12/71	9297
Continental Dynamics, Ltd	5/22/74	10821	5/31/74	(1)
Continental Investment Corp	5/7/69	8603	6/11/69	?
Continental Resources, International	8/14/74	10971	8/23/74	(1)
Continental Vending Machine Corp	3/8/63	7034		
	interim releases: 8465 12/5/68; 8469 12/12/68			
Control Metals Corporation	12/4/69	8766	12/13/69	(1)
Cook Industries, Inc.	5/8/74	10783	5/9/74	10789
Cook Treadwell & Harry Inc	5/8/74	10783	5/17/74	10789
	5/18/74	10814	5/27/74	(1)
Cormac Chemical Corp	2/7/68	8252	6/29/68	8342
Cosmos Industries, Inc	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Credit Systems Inc.	7/12/73	10281	7/21/73	(1)
Crescent Corp	1/6/67	8016	1/8/67	(1)
Crescent General Corp	7/14/72	9677	9/26/72	9792
Crestline Uranium & Mining Co.	1/27/69	8504	4/23/69	8579
Cross Country Industries Inc.	2/28/74	10662	3/9/74	(1)
Crown Drug Co.	4/2/71	9133	4/11/71	(1)
	6/22/73	10235	7/1/73	(1)
Crystalography Corp	10/11/72	9815	5/18/73	10156
Custer Channel Wing Corp	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
	2/28/74	10662	3/9/74	(1)
Canadian Javelin, Ltd.	3/17/71	9111	4/5/71	9125
	3/7/72	9528	8/8/72	9715
	11/29/73	10534	1/12/75	11172
	1/13/73	11178	1/22/75	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
D.C. Transit System Inc.	11/13/74	11099	11/22/74	(1)
DCS Financial Corp	11/29/72	9886	3/28/73	10071
DEI Industries Inc.	5/21/73	10164	5/30/73	(1)
Dal Petroleum Co.	6/29/71	9238	7/9/71	(1)
Dalto Electronics Corp	8/10/72	9726	8/19/72	(1)
	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Dashew Business Machines, Inc	4/13/72	9573	4/26/72	(1)
	8/30/72	9754	9/8/72	(1)
Data Industries Corp of Texas	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Data Pacific Corp	7/12/73	10281	7/21/73	(1)
Datamedia International, Inc.	2/28/72	9512	3/8/72	(1)
	7/5/73	10269	7/14/73	(1)
Datatronics, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Decair Corp	2/28/74	10662	3/9.74	(1)
Dekcraft Corp	7/25/73	10298	8/3/73	(1)
Delicias International Inc.	5/17/73	10155	5/16/73	(1)
Design-A-Phone Inc.	2/1/73	9980	2/10/73	(1)
Develco, Inc.	6/12/73	10216	6/21/73	(1)
Dextra Corp	1/21/72	9474	2/6/72	(1)
	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Di-an Controls Inc	7/26/73	10302	8/4/73	(1)
Dialscan Systems, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Diapulse Corp of America	8/3/73	10321	8/12/73	(1)
Display Sciences Inc.	7/6/73	10271	7/15/73	(1)
Diversa Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Diversified Earth Sciences	9/12/73	10389	10/1/73	10414
Doman, Berlin Helicopters, Inc.	SEE UNDER:	Berlin		
Drew National Leasing Corp	1/24/74	10615	2/2/74	(1)
Drexel Industries, Inc.	3/17/70	8842	3/26/70	(1)
Duesenberg Corp	7/26/72	9698	9/3/72	9756
	11/27/73	10522	12/6/73	(1)
Dumont Corporation	11/1/68	8442	4/19/69	8571
	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Durst, S.F. & Co., Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Dyna Ray Corporation	8/17/67	8147	10/14/67	8178
Data Lease Financial Corp	12/19/74	11145	12/28/74	(1)
DisposableResearch Industries	12/19/74	11145	12/28/74	(1)

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EPM Financial Corp	9/25/72	9789	10/4/72	9803
EXG Services Inc.	3/28/73	10066	4/6/73	(1)
EPG Computer Services, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
E T & T Leasing Inc.	4/30/74	10762	5/9/74	(1)
Eastern & Pacific Industries Corp	7/13/71	9249	7/22/71	(1)
Ebinger Baking Co.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Ecological Science Corp	5/25/71	9188	8/6/71	9274
	8/17/71	9300	12/18/72	9901
Ecology Development Corp	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Ecology Inc.	2/27/74	10660	3/8/74	(1)
Ecom- Systems Inc.	6/25/73	10237	7/4/73	(1)
El Camino Financial Corp	6/22/73	10235	7/1/73	(1)
Eldredge & Co., Inc.	9/27/73	10410	10/6/73	(1)
Electro-Nucleonics, Inc.	3/22/67	8048	4/25/67	8056
Electrogasdynamics Inc	2/26/74	10657	3/7/74	(1)
Electrogen Industries, Inc.	12/18/68	8473	6/15/69	8623
Formerly Jodmar Industries, Inc. (susp. 9/11/67 -- 11/15/67)				
Electronic Agricultural Machinery Development Corp.	SEE: Zenith Development Corp.			
Electronic Concepts Labs	4/13/73	10110	5/22/73	10165
Electrospace Corp	3/12/74	10679	4/20/74	10765
Eleven Productions, Inc.	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Elktron Company (the)	4/18/66	7866	7/6/66	7913
Empire International, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Empire Petroleum Co.	4/1/65	7565	4/5/65	(1)
Environmental Dynamics, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Environmental Services Inc.	8/3/73	10321	8/12/73	(1)
Environonics, Inc.	5/14/74	10801	5/23/74	(1)
Equity Funding Corp of America Inc.	3/28/73	10064		
Equity Group, Inc.	12/4/69	8768	12/13/69	(1)

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FAIM Information Services, Inc.	9/12/73	10385	9/21/73	(1)
FAS International, Inc.	5/27/71	9193	11/22/71	9394
Fairfield General Inc.	10/31/73	10470	11/9/73	(1)
Falcon Speedways Corp.	12/9/69	8775	12/18/69	(1)
Fall River Industries, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Fanfare Corp.	6/25/74	10877	7/4/74	(1)
Fastline, Inc.	11/9/67	8190	7/19/68	8355
Federal Hydronics Inc.	8/1/73	10315	8/10/73	(1)
Federal Oil Company	5/20/69	8611	6/18/69	8616
	6/19/69	8632	10/16/69	8716
Federated Franchises Inc.	7/26/73	10301	8/4/73	(1)
Federated Purchaser Inc.	8/6/69	8665	10/5/69	8705
Fibrothane Industries Corp.	8/17/72	9737	9/15/72	9779
First Fidelity Company	3/27/72	9562	6/4/72	9628
First Home Investment Corp. of Kansis, Inc.	6/1/73	10190	6/10.73	(1)
First Leisure Corp.	9/28/72	9799	11/1/73	10474
First National Corp.	9/6/72	9763	9/15/72	
First Standard Corp.	9/19/66	7958	10/24/66	7980
First Wisconsin Mortgage Trust	6/13/74	10855	6/22/74	(1)
First World Corp.	5/10/72	9599	5/4/73	10137
Fisco, Inc.	6/17/74	10861	6/26/74	(1)
Florida D & M Co.	4/26/72	9589	5/5/72	(1)
Flying Diamond Corp.	6/22/73	10232	7/1/73	10249
Fotochrome, Inc.	10/9/64	7441	10/29/64	7451
	12/23/65	7777	1/21/66	7801
Four Seasons Equity Corp.	7/17/72	9680	7/26/72	(1)
Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, Inc.	5/13/70	8883	7/24/70	8938
	7/17/72	9680	7/26/72	(1)
Franklin Industries, Inc.	2/27/74	10660	3/8/74	(1)
Franklin National Bank	5/13/74	10794	10/31/74	11078 preferre
	5/16/74	10830	10/31/74	11078 debentur
Franklin New York Corp	5/13/74	10794	10/31/74	11078 com & pr
	5/16/74	10811	10/31/74	11078 notes
Franz Hubinger A.G. Inc.	9/12/73	10390	9/21/73	(1)
Frasure Hull H lding Corp.	7/1/70	8919	7/10/70	(1)
Fulton National Group, Inc.	1/18/74	10608	1/27/74	(1)

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Gail Roberts Inc	2/28/74	10662	3/9/74	(1)
Gale Industries, Inc.	10/25/68	8435	11/10/69	8446
Ganna Process Co., Inc.	2/21/74	10651	3/2/74	(1)
General Gilbert Corp.	6/25/73	1-237	7/4/73	(1)
General Shelter Corp.	7/20/73	10290	7/29/73	(1)
Geon Industries, Inc.	3/1/74	10664	4/29/74	10760
Geonics, Inc.	10/21/69	8725	10/30/69	(1)
Georgia Factors Inc.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Giant Stores Corp.	4/27/73	10131	1/1/74	10578
Gilbert Co. (A.C.)	4/11/66	7861	4/30/66	7881
Glas-Foam Corp	10/7/69	8715	10/16/69	(1)
Glen Explorations Inc.	6/28/73	10248	7/7/73	(1)
Globa Inc.	10/11/73	10435	10/20/73	(1)
Globus International Ltd	11/9/70	9019	11/28/70	9027
Go Publishing Co., Inc.	12/19/73	10568	12/28/73	(1)
Gold, Judith Corp	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
Golden Age Mines Ltd	5/6/68	8307	10/2/68	8417
Goldfield Corporation	6/22/67	8108	7/2/67	8112
Goldfield Deep Mines Co. of Nevada	7/17/74	10918	7/26/74	(1)
Goodway Copy Centers, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Goodway, Inc.	10/10/72	9809	7/16/73	10285
Gourdine Systems, Inc.	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Granby Mining Co., Ltd	2/20/74	10649	3/20/74	10689
Graphic Scanning Corp	5/19/72	9613	5/23/72	9615
Gray Line Corp.	11/7/69	8744	11/16/69	(1)
Great American Industries Inc.	3/31/66	7850	4/14/66	7863
	4/29/66	7881	10/23/66	7978
Great Lakes Medico Products	5/2/73	10134	5/11/73	(1)
Great Northern Inc.	2/6/73	9992	2/15/73	(1)
Great Republic Financial Corp	6/29/73	10256	7/8/73	(1)
Greater Continental Corp	9/27/73	10410	10/6/73	(1)
Greater Washington Investors, Inc.	11/7/74	11091	12/26/74	11154
Grimes Consolidated, Inc.	4/11/72	9570	4/20/72	(1)
Guenther Systems Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Gulf Aerospace Corp	4/21/69	8582	5/3/69	8588
Gulf South Mortgage Investors	5/31/74	10837	6/9/74	(1)

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H.R. Weissberg Corp	SEE: Weissberg. (H.R.) Corp.			
Halbern Industries, Inc.	12/9/69	8775	12/18/69	(1)
Hamilton Life Insurance Co of New York	2/2/68	8250	2/11/68	(1)
Hanley Consolidated Inc.	10/3/73	10418	10/12/73	(1)
Harvard Industries, Inc.	11/27/74	11119	12/6/74	(1)
Harvest Markets Inc.	2/21/74	10651	3/2/74	(1)
Harvey, (Walter) Corp	2/27/74	10659	3/8/74	(1)
Health Evaluation Systems, Inc.	6/25/70	8913	7/4/70	(1)
Heidler Corp.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Hemisphere Hotels Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Henry's Drive-In Inc.	5/15/73	10149	5/24/73	(1)
Hershberger Enterprises, Inc.	7/2/74	10896	7/11/74	(1)
Hetra Computer & Communications Industries, Inc.	7/6/73	10271	7/15/73	(1)
Hi-Plains Enterprises Inc.	8/3/73	10321	8/12/73	(1)
Hoe, R. & Co., Inc.	7/2/69	8646	7/11/69	8648
Hoffman of Newark	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Holloway Western Corp	1/30/74	10623	2/8/74	(1)
Hollywood (International) Studios	4/28/72	9591	5/7/72	(1)
Home-Stake Production Co.	8/8/73	10333-10347	5/17/74	10798
Horizon Industries, Inc.	6/26/73	10241	7/5/73	(1)
Hotel, Inc.	7/13/71	9248	7/22/71	(1)
Hubinger (Franz) A G Inc.	SEE: Franz Hubinger A G Inc.			
Hydro Ski International Corp.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Hydroplex Corp.	10/11/73	10435	10/20/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
I.D. Precision Components Corp.	7/31/73	10310	8/9/73	(1)
I.E.A. Corp	11/13/73	10494	11/22/73	(1)
IFC Collateral	5/1/73	10133	5/10/73	(1)
IMC International Inc.	8/3/73	10321	8/12/73	(1)
I.S. Industries Ltd	12/12/73	10553	12/21/73	(1)
I-T-E Imperial Corp	11/15/74	11107	12/12/74	11139
ITI Electronics Inc.	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Iberia International Brands, Inc.	12/12/74	11137	12/21/74	(1)
Idamont Oil & Mining Co.	6/23/65	7633	7/26/65	7656
Illinois Capital Investment Corp	5/7/73	1-138	5/16/73	(1)
Illustrated World Encyclopedia	7/14/72	9677	7/28/72	9704
Imperial Investment Corp	2/10/70	8814	2/19/70	(1)
Indecon, Inc.	3/5/73	10032	3/14/73	10044
Industrial Enterprises, Inc.	3/5/62	?	10/30/62	?
Industrial Manufacturing Co	5/25/71	9187	6/3/71	(1)
Industries International, Inc.	3/28/73	10067		
Inglewood Gasoline Co	1/26/68	8245	2/14/68	8254
Inland Systems Inc.	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Input Inc.	6/12/73	10216	6/21/73	(1)
Insurance Industries Inc.	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Inter-Island Mortgage Corp.	5/5/72	9600	7/28/72	9699
Interamerican Industries, Ltd	5/19/67	8080	2/2/68	8237
Intercontinental Industries, Inc	6/26/69	8640	7/26/69	8657
International Assemblix Corp	6/28/73	10250	7/7/73	(1)
International Chemical Development	7/26/74	10931	8/4/74	(1)
International Controls Corp	11/27/72	9887	11/30/72	(1)
International Development Corp	6/26/73	10240	7/5/73	(1)
International Hydrolines, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
International Professional College, Inc.	4/19/72	9580	4/28/72	(1)
International Scanning Devices,	6/15/70	8903	6/24/70	(1)
	7/26/74	10931	8/4/74	(1)
International Shelters, Inc.	8/26/71	9318	9/4/71	(1)
International Systems Assoc.,Ltd	7/11/73	10278	7/20/73	(1)
Interstate Computer Services Inc	8/3/73	10321	8/12/73	(1)
Investors Funding Corp of N.Y.	5/1/73	10133	5/10/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
J B & T Co.	2/9/70	8813	2/18/70	(1)
	6/8/73	10215	6/17/73	(1)
Jacobs, F.L. Company	2/11/59	5881	12/17/59	6144
Jade Oil & Gas Co.	6/9/67	8100	8/2/67	8138
Jefferson National Equities Corp	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Jefferson National Trust	7/5/73	10269	7/14/73	(1)
Jerome Mackey's Judo Inc	SEE: Mackey's Jerome Judo Inc.			
Jodmar Industries, Inc	9/11/67	8156	11/15/67	8192
SEE: Electrogen Industries, Inc (sus. 12/18/68 - 6/15/69)				
Johnny Unitas Quarterback Clubs, Inc.	7/18/73	10287	7/27/73	(1)
Jonker Corp	9/29/69	8709	10/8/69	(1)
Judith Gold Corp	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
Judo, Inc.	SEE: Mackey's, Jerome Judo, Inc.			
Juneau Industries, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
Kashmir Oil, Inc.	1/11/68	8227	3/23/68	8275
Kennebec Consolidated Mining	6/26/68	8346	8/4/68	8365
Kennedy (Spencer) Laboratories	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
SEE: Spencer Kennedy Lab., Inc.				
Kent Industries Inc.	8/8/73	10330	8/17/73	(1)
Korecorp Industries Inc.	8/8/73	10332	1/24/74	10609
Korn/Ferry International	8/14/74	10972	8/23/74	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
LDS Dental Suppliers, Inc.	5/31/72	9624	11/16/72	9866
Ladd Mountain Mining Co	5/27/71	9194	6/5/71	(1)
Lamp Fashion Inc.	2/21/74	10651	3/2/74	(1)
Land & Leisure Inc.	6/18/73	10223	6/27/73	(1)
	1/24/74	10615	2/2/74	(1)
Langis Silver & Cobalt Mining	10/3/73	10418	10/12/73	(1)
Laser Sciences Inc	2/27/74	10660	3/8/74	(1)
Leader International Industries	8/13/74	10964	8/22/74	(1)
Leasing Consultants, Inc.	7/28/70	8944	8/26/70	8965
Lee, Nancy Mines, Inc	SEE: Nancy Lee Mines, Inc.			
Leeds Shoes, Inc.	12/12/67	8205	9/23/68	8412
Leisure Concepts Inc.	7/26/72	9697	10/3/72	9802
Leisure Living Communities, Inc.	10/12/71	9371	11/1/71	9381
Les Studs Corp	12/11/69	8776	12/20/69	(1)
Levitz Furniture Corp	6/1/72	9626	6/5/72	9630
Libco Corp	6/6/74	10843	6/15/74	(1)
Liberty Equities Corp	7/28/69	8660	12/4/69	8763
Liberty Investors Life Insurance	2/23/73	10015	3/4/73	(1)
Life of Kentucky Financial Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Lilac Time, Inc.	1/5/73	9928	4/24/73	10122
Lincoln Printing Co	8/1/66	7925	7/11/67	8116
Liquid Optics Corp	9/18/69	8699	1/15/70	8796
Lloyd, Brian Inc.	SEE: Brian Lloyd, Inc.			
Locating Devices, Inc.	3/22/73	10056	3/31/73	(1)
Logos Development Corp	2/14/73	10005	7/3/73	10261
Long Island Plastics Corp	3/23/71	9119	4/1/71	(1)
Lookout Mountain Mining & Milling Co.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
Lynn, Anita Cosmetics, Inc.	SEE: Anita Lynn Cosmetics, Inc.			
Lyntex Corp	7/26/73	10302	8/4/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
MSI Corp	8/3/71	9276	8/12/71	(1)
	8/8/73	10330	8/17/73	(1)
Mackey's, Jerome Judo Inc.	5/10/73	10143	8/27/73	10364
Madjac Data Co., Inc.	6/24/73	10256	7/8/73	(1)
Majestic Capital Corp	11/21/68	8458	5/6/69	8589
Major D Corp	12/6/72	9898	12/15/72	(1)
Malaker Corp	7/5/73	10269	7/14/73	(1)
Management Dynamics, Inc.	12/8/72	9904	3/21/73	10047
Manati Industries Inc.	2/21/74	10651	3/2/74	(1)
Marcon Electronics Corp	1/23/73	9962	2/1/73	(1)
Marketing Communications, Inc	10/17/72	9826	11/14/72	9858
Marrud, Inc.	12/28/65	7778	1/16/66	7796
Mastercraft Electronics Corp	8/15/68	8385	9/21/68	8407
McGuire, Chris Inc.	SEE: Chris McGuire Inc.			
Mechanical Enterprises Inc	7/26/73	10302	8/4/73	(1)
Mediatrics, Inc.	11/20/73	10515	11/29/73	(1)
Medical Electroscience, Inc.	1/19/68	8236	1/26/68	(1)
Medical Investment Corp	6/23/71	9226	7/2/71	(1)
Medichek Inc.	7/12/73	10281	7/21/73	(1)
Mega Systems, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Memory Magnetics International	SEE: Comstock-Keystone Mining Co. (Comstock had changed its name to Memory during the trading suspension)			
Meridian Fast Food Services	SEE: Radiation Service Associates, Inc.			
Mesur-matic Electronics, Inc.	1/26/68	8246	2/4/68	(1)
Met Sports Centers, Inc.	12/9/69	8775	12/18/69	(1)
	2/1/73	9980	2/10/73	(1)
Meter Maid Industries Inc.	4/12/68	8297	4/18/68	(1)
Metromodular Systems, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Michelle Enterprises, Ltd	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Microbiological Sciences, Inc.	2/20/69	8538	3/9/69	8544
Mill Factors Corp.	2/12/69	8526	3/9/69	8545
Minute Approved Credit Plan, Inc.	9/1/72	9758	2/2/7/73	10019
Modular Dynamics Inc.	12/19/73	10568	12/28/73	(1)
Monarch Electronics International	12/9/69	8772	12/18/69	(1)
Monarch General Inc.	11/2/71	9346	2/19/73	10010
	6/20/74	10868	6/29/74	(1)
Monmouth Industries Inc.	6/22/73	10236	7/1/73	(1)
Montana Western Oil & Gas Co	12/4/69	8767	12/13/69	(1)
Mooney Aircraft, Inc.	10/18/68	8431	3/16/69	8548
Mountain Equities Inc.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Mountain States Develop. Co.	8/28/68	8396	4/28/69	8583
Multitech Inc.	7/6/73	10271	7/15/73	(1)
My Toy Co., Inc.	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)

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agler Helicopter, Inc.	6/19/68	8338	6/28/68	(1)
ancy Lee Mines, Inc.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
National Alfalfa Dehydrating and Milling Co.	2/5/74	10630	5/1/974	10804
National Computer Services Corp	1/24/74	10615	2/2/74	(1)
National R.T. Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20.74	(1)
SEE: R.T. National Corp.				
National Environment Ckrp	6/13/73	10219	6/22/73	(1)
National Filtronics, Inc.	7/5/73	10269	7/14/73	(1)
National Health Services Inc.	10/12/73	10437	10/21/73	(1)
National Identification Card Co.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
National Institute for Better Reading, Inc.	6/13/73	10219	6/22/73	(1)
National Radio Company, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20.74	(1)
National Sweepstakes Corp	5/8/68	8309	8/5/68	8396
National Tape Corporation	8/31/71	9323	9/9/71	(1)
Naturiser, Inc.	1/12/70	8800	1/21/70	(1)
	9/10.74	11009	9/19/74	(1)
New Era Mines, Inc.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
J.J. Newberry Co.	5/24/67	8084	5/25/67	8085
Nicoa Corp	6/18/74	10864 10888		
Noramco, Inc.	12/23/65	7777	1/24/66	7801
Norsul Oil & Mining, Ltd.	1/27/69	8504	2/25/69	8527
North American Building Tech. Inc.	9/12/73	10385	9/21/73	(1)
North American Planning Corp	7/24/72	9693	11/20/72	9868
North American Research & Dev.	7/20/67	8130	3/30/68	8276
North American Resources Corp	9/30/71	9356	10/9/71	(1)
	6/4/73	10198	6/13/73	(1)
Northern Instrument Corp	4/22/67	8061	8/11/67	8142
Nova Equity Ventures Inc.	12/4/72	9892	3/13/73	10036
Nucleonic Corp. of America	6/2/67	8095	6/25/67	8107
Nylo-Thane Plastics Corp	4/28/67	8065	5/27/67	8089
	12/8/67	8203	12/12/67	(1)

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Ocean Data Industries, Inc.	10/21/69	8724	10/30/69	(1)
Oceanography Mariculture	9/27/72	9794	10/31/72	(1)
Offshore Sea Developement Corp	7/19/73	10288	7/28/73	(1)
Okuraya/Davos International Inc.	12/12/74	11137	12/21/74	(1)
Old Town Corp	5/22/73	10166	6/10/73	10211
Omega Alpha Inc.	11/7/73	10479	1/15/74	10595
Omega Equities Corp	12/20/68	8474	4/28/69	8584
Omni-RX Health Systems	10/5/73	10425	10/14/73	(1)
Open Road Industries, Inc.	8/29/74	10994	9/7/74	(1)
Optronics Systems, Inc.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Orecraft, Inc.	4/5/73	10082	9/1/73	10369
Oretek, Inc.	10/21/69	8727	10/30/69	(1)
Osterloh & Durham Insurance Brokers of North America, Inc.	12/10/74	11130	12/19/74	(1)
Otis Oil & Gas Corp	10/15/70	8999	10/24/70	(1)

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PMC - Powdered Metals Corp	6/22/73	10235	7/1/73	(1)
Pace Industries Inc.	6/28/73	10250	7/7/73	(1)
Pacer Corp	6/1/73	10191	8/19/73	10345
Pacific American Oil Corp	2/2/72	9479	2/11/72	(1)
Pacific Fidelity Corp	8/18/69	8669	12/5/69	8765
Pakco Companies Inc.	12/20/66	8010	12/21/67	8215
Paradox Production Corp	2/20/73	10012	3/1/73	(1)
Paragon Securities Co.	6/13/73	10220	8/11/73	10323
Paramount General Corp	6/7/68	8329	11/9/68	8441
Parkview-Gem Inc.	12/13/73	10558	12/22/73	(1)
Parvin/Dohrman Co	5/6/69	8600	5/11/69	8606
Patterson Corp	11/21/73	10517	4/13/74	10730
Pelorex Corp	1/16/73	9955	9/2/73	10365
Penn Tech Corp	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Pennsylvania Life Co	10/10/73	10428	10/25/73	10452
Penrose Industries Corp	7/28/67	8137	12/31/67	8214
Permaspray Manufacturing Corp	4/17/70	8868	4/26/70	(1)
Personnel Consultants Inc	1/25/74	10616	2/3/74	(1)
Petro Silver Inc.	8/23/73	10361	9/173	(1)
Petroleum Development Corp	12/18/73	10563	12/27/73	(1)
Philipsborn Inc.	1/9/74	10589	1/18/74	(1)
Philpot, R.D. Industries Inc	5/19/71	9181	5/18/71	(1)
	6/28/73	10250	7/7/73	(1)
Photo Magnetic Systems Inc	12/18/73	10564	12/27/73	(1)
Photo Mark Computer Corp	4/10/69	8570	6/28/69	8631
Photon Inc	3/26/73	10061, 10084	7/23/73	10291
Photosystems Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Pickwick Organization Inc	5/15/73	10149	5/24/73	(1)
Picture Information Computer Corp	10/23/70	9008	12/4/70	9035
Pied Piper [illegible] Charters Corp	6/22/71	9225	7/2/71	(1)
Pinal County Association (Industrial Revenue Bonds)	11/1/65	7735	6/1/67	8094
Planet Oil and Mineral Corp	6/20/68	8339	7/17/68	8353
Plant Industries, Inc	1/30/70	8810	2/4/70	(1)
Players Group Companies Inc	8/1/73	10315	8/10/73	(1)
Portafone Corp of Arizona	12/21/73	10573	12/30/73	(1)
Potter Instrument Company Inc	12/19/74	11145	12/28/74	(1)
Powdered Metals Corp SEE: PMC	6/22/73	10235	7/1/73	(1)
Power Conversion, Inc.	10/6/72	9810	2/16/73	10002
Prairie Petroleum Inc	7/3/74	10901	7/12/74	(1)
Precision Microwave Corp	4/4/62	6973	12/19/62	6973
Precision Sound Centers, Inc.	3/2/72	9520	3/11/72	(1)
Professional Health Services, Inc.	11/13/69	8749	11/22/69	(1)
Programming Sciences Corp	7/20/73	10290	7/29/73	(1)
Progressive National Industries, Inc	7/6/73	10271	7/15/73	(1)
Proof Lock International Corp	3/5/73	10030	7/12/73	10273
Prosper Oil & Mining Co	9/21/62	?	12/19/62	?
Purification Systems Inc (Mich)	12/12/73	10554	12/21/73	(1)
Pyramid Communications Inc	3/16/72	9540	3/25/72	(1)
	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)

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Quad Metals Corp	6/14/73	10221	6/23/73	(1)
Quotamation Inc.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Quote Co. of America Inc.	6/14/73	10221	6/23/73	(1)

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R.T. National Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Radiation Service Assoc, Inc (Formerly Meridian Fast Food	2/16/72	9501	7/29/73	10300
	Services, Inc.)			
Radioptics Inc.	7/18/73	10287	7/27/73	(1)
Rajac Industries Inc	6/26/69	8639	1/21/70	8798
Ram Tool Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Rand Development Corp	1/20/67	8026	5/28/67	8081
Reclamation Systems, Inc.	7/8/71	9246	7/27/71	
	12/11/73	10546	12/20/73	(1)
Republic Color, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Republic National Life Insurance	2/7/74	10633	4/7/74	10719
Research Games Inc	8/7/72	9722	9/15/72	9780
Revenue Properties Co., Ltd	11/19/69	8754	12/9/69	8762
	8/23/72	9744	9/1/72	(1)
Ridge Bio-Laboratories Inc	7/24/73	10293	8/2/73	(1)
Rietz Industries, Inc.	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Roberts,Gail Inc	SEE: Gail Roberts Inc.			
Rollins Rapid ReproFranchises	12/6/72	9897	12/15/72	(1)
Rolls-Royce, Ltd	3/10/71	9104	3/19/71	(1)
Roosevelt Field, Inc.	5/5/65	7594	5/14/65	(1)
Roosevelt Marina Inc.	10/19/72	9828	11/24/72	9881
Roto-American Corp	8/10/67	8143	4/14/68	8292
Rover Shoe Co	12/13/67	8211	10/1/68	8415
Royal Airline Inc	1/30/73	9976	2/8/73	(1)
Royal Atlas Corp	6/29/73	10256	7/8/73	(1)
Royal Properties, Inc.	6/8/73	10210	6/17/73	(1)
	6/22/73	10234		
Royston Coalition Mines, Ltd	6/10/68	8330	10/10/68	8419

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Durst & Co., Inc	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
SEE: Durst, S.F. & Co., Inc.				
S & H Industries, Inc.	2/9/70	8813	2/18/70	(1)
S & P National Corp	5/12/67	8077	9/4/67	8153
Sandia International Metals Corp	6/13/73	10219	6/22/73	(1)
Sanitas Service Corp	9/24/73	10403	12/2/73	10524
Santa Fe International Inc	1/15/68	8230	3/30/68	8284
Satellite Systems Corp	5/6/71	9167	5/15/71	(1)
Sav-On Inc.	5/23/73	10169	6/1/73	(1)
Savoy Industries, Inc.	9/3/74	10998	11/25/74	11116
Sawyer-Adecor International, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Sayre and Fisher Co	11/21/73	10516	11/30/73	(1)
Scientific Control Corp	6/28/73	10248	7/7/73	(1)
Scientific Incineration Devices	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Scientific Resources Corp	8/24/72	9747	9/2/72	(1)
Scooper Dooper, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/30/74	(1)
Scotco Data Communications Inc	5/7/73	10138	5/16/73	(1)
Seaboard American Corp	11/28/73	10526	4/6/74	10720
Seaferro Inc.	6/13/73	10219	6/22/73	(1)
Securities of America Inc	6/26/73	10240	7/5/73	(1)
Seggos Industries, Inc.	7/31/73	10311	8/9/73	(1)
Select Enterprises, Inc.	4/2/70	8857	4/11/70	(1)
Servisco	5/6/74	10776	5/15/74	(1)
Sheffield Watch Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Shore-Calnevar, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Sibany Manufacturing Corp.	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Signal Silver-Gold, Inc.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
Silenus Corpq	3/2/74	10699	3/30/74	(1)
Silver Bowl, Inc.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
Silver Exploration Inc.	8/8/73	10331	8/17/73	(1)
Silver Gull Corp	1/30/74	10622	2/8/74	(1)
Silver Gull Oil & Gas Corp	1/30/74	10622	2/8/74	(1)
Silver Reef Mines Ltd.	6/28/73	10250	7/7/73	(1)
Silver Shield Corp	11/27/67	8196	12/27/67	8219
Site-Pac Industries, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Ski Park City West, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Somatronics, Inc.	4/10/74	10729	4/19/74	(1)
Sossin System Inc.	12/12/74	11137	12/21/74	(1)
South Central Industries Inc.	7/19/72	9687	7/28/72	(1)
Sovereign Industries, Inc.	12/6/72	9898	12/15/72	(1)
	5/7/74	10778	5/16/74	(1)
Space Data Industries, Inc.	10/21/69	8726	10/30/69	(1)
Spectrum, Ltd	3/31/71	9129	4/9/71	(1)
Spence & Green Chemical Co	1/12/73	9943	1/21/73	(1)
Spencer Kennedy Laboratories	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Spokane National Mines, Inc.	8/21/70	8966	8/30/70	(1)
	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Sports Arena, Inc.	12/7/66	8005	6/17/67	8102
Sports International Inc.	12/21/73	10572	12/30/73	(1)
Sports World Communications	6/12/73	10216	6/21/73	(1)
Sportsworld Properties, Inc.	6/14/74	10858	6/23/74	(1)
Standard Computer & Pictures Corp	12/24/69	8787	1/2/70	(1)
Standard Dredging Corp	5/14/74	10800	5/23/74	(1)

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Standard Life Corporation	4/25/74	10757	5/4/74	(1)
Standard Motels, Inc.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Standard Systems International	11/8/73	10484	11/17/73	(1)
Stanndco Developers, Inc.	11/13/73	10495	12/12/73	10555
Stanwood Oil Corp.	9/6/68	8401	11/14/68	8444
Star-Glo Industries Inc.	12/20/72	9918	7/1/73	10251
Steel Crest Homes, Inc.	5/12/67	8077	10/4/67	8170
Stelber Industries, Inc.	12/19/74	11145	12/28/74	(1)
Stirling Homex Corp	11/21/72	9873	11/30/72	(1)
Stratton Group Ltd.	9/7/73	10378	7/26/74	10929
Subscription Television Inc	5/26/67	8088	10/24/67	8182
Suitomat Corp	10/16/73	10442	10/25/73	(1)
Superior Computer Corp	1/24/73	9958	2/2/73	(1)
Supreme Oil & Gas Corp	6/12/73	10216	6/21/73	(1)
Symmar, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Syner Data Inc.	7/31/73	10310	8/9/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
TMA Co.	6/12/73	10216	6/21/73	(1)
TR-3 International Inc	1/30/74	10622	2/8/74	(1)
(Formerly Silver Gull Corp)	8/28/74	10988	9/6/74	(1)
Taco King Inc.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Tanger Industries	5/18/72	9610	7/26/72	9695
Tastee Freez Industries, Inc	9/16/63	7143	12/21/64	7484
Taxtronics, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Technical Resources Inc.	10/18/73	10444	10/27/73	(1)
	11/8/73	10486	5/26/74	10820
Tel-A-Sign, Inc.	7/26/67	8132	9/19/67	8158
Telecheck International Inc	12/18/73	10564	12/27/73	(1)
Telectro-Mek, Inc.	7/16/73	10286	7/25/73	(1)
Teleprompter Corp	9/7/73	10379	11/11/73	10485
Teletronics Industries, Inc.	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Telster, Inc.	2/4/69	8515	10/1/69	8706
	9/24/71	9347	10/3/71	(1)
Test Corp	7/24/73	10293	8/2/73	(1)
Texas Uranium Corporation	11/5/68	8444	5/13/69	8602
Texon Energy Corp	6/26/74	10881	7/5/74	(1)
Textured Products Inc.	2/13/73	10004	2/22/73	(1)
	3/26/73	10062	8/22/73	10356
Tidal Marine International	11/13/72	9857	1/31/73	9975
Tilco, Inc.	7/30/71	9269	8/9/71	(1)
	12/4/73	10536	12/13/73	(1)
Tintair, Inc.	4/28/69	8590	5/7/69	(1)
Top Notch Uranium & Mining Corp	10/15/68	8428	6/11/69	8617
Topper Corp	2/9/72	9490	5/13/73	10144
Torginal Industries Inc.	10/11/73	10435	10/20/73	(1)
Toth Aluminum Corp	11/6/73	10477	11/15/73	(1)
Tran-Aire Systems, Inc.	12/6/72	9898	12/15/72	(1)
Transbanc Dopositary Receipt & Funding Corp	3/28/73	10068	4/6/73	(1)
Transceiver Corp. of America	11/17/69	8752	11/26/69	(1)
Transco Industries Inc.	3/17/70	8843	3/26/70	(1)
Trans-East Air	8/8/72	9725	1/4/73	9925
Trans National Communications	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Trans-Pacific Development Corp	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Trans-Pacific Enterprises	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Transogram Co., Inc.	8/13/74	10964	8/22/74	(1)
Transvac Inc.	4/26/73	10128	5/5/73	(1)
Transwestern Oil & Gas Corp	SEE: Transco Industries, Inc.			
Travel Management Corp	12/6/72	9897	12/15/72	(1)
Triex International Corp	12/15/72	9912	12/23/73	10371
Trionics Engineering Corp	4/17/73	10113, 10130	10/13/73	10436
Tycodyne Industries Corp	7/12/73	10281	7/21/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
VTR Inc.	8/30/65	7692	5/30/66	7894
	2/1/73	9980	2/10/73	(1)
Vahlsing, Inc.	8/13/73	10338	8/22/73	(1)
Vanderbilt Gold Corp	9/20/73	10401	9/29/73	(1)
Vetco Offshore Industries	3/1/73	10024	3/6/73	(1)
Vipont Chemical Co	12/13/72	9907	12/22/72	(1)
Vipont Mining Co.	12/13/72	9907	12/22/72	(1)
Vitro Corp. of America	2/11/66	7822	(one day only)	(1)
Vodel Corporation	12/4/69	8768	12/13/69	(1)
Volume Merchandise	5/23/73	10169	6/1/73	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
S.-----	SEE: United States-----			
Vitra Jet Industries Inc.	1/7/70	8793	1/16/70	(1)
VIAC International Corp	7/12/74	10914	8/10/74	10960
Underwater Storage, Inc.	9/16/66	7956	8/3/67	8139
Underwriters Investment Co	3/17/70	8842	3/26/70	(1)
Unico American Corp	1/3/74	10581	1/12/74	(1)
Unitas, Johnny Quarterback Clubs Inc	SEE: Johnny Unitas Quarterback Clubs Inc.			
United America Group Inc.	5/1/74	10769	5/10/74	(1)
United Australian Oil, Inc.	1/16/69	8498	8/23/69	8666
United General Corp	2/26/74	10657	3/7/74	(1)
United Gibraltar Corp	10/31/73	10471	11/9/73	(1)
United Mines, Inc.	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)
United Security Life Insurance Co	2/2/66	7812	4/16/67	8055
United States Beryllium Corp	3/4/70	8833	3/13/70	(1)
United Stated Crown Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
United States Financial	12/5/72	9896	5/28/74	10822
United States National Bank of San Diego	10/24/73	10451	11/2/73	(1)
Universal Acceptance Corp	2/2/72	9479	2/11/72	(1)
Universal Acceptance Corp Int'l	2/2/72	9479	2/11/72	(1)
Universal Airlines Co	4/24/72	9584	5/13/72	9603
	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Universal Coverage Corp	12/22/69	8783	12/31/69	(1)
Universal Dynamics Inc.	6/28/73	10250	7/7/73	(1)
Uranium King Corp	1/19/68	8235	4/2/68	8285
Urban Computer Systems Inc.	2/26/74	10657	3/7/74	(1)
Utah-Idaho Consolidated Uranium	5/7/74	10779	5/16/74	(1)

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
Yum-Yum International Restaurants	11/15/71	9389	11/24/71	(1)
Zenith Development Corp (Formerly Electronic Agriculture Machinery Development Corp.)	5/2/74	10773		
Zimoco Petroleum Corp	2/19/68	8259	9/2/68	8390

Name of Issuer	Date Commenced	1934 Act Release Number	Date Terminated	1934 Act Release Number
Wain Resources Inc.	7/26/73	10302	8/4/73	(1)
Walter Harvey Corp	2/27/74	10699	3/8/74	(1)
Webb & Knapp, Inc.	5/5/65	7594	5/14/65	7602
Weissberg H.R. Corp	4/11/74	10732	4/20/74	(1)
Westec Corp.	8/29/66	7495	5/4/69	8591
Western General Corp	7/12/74	10913	7/21/74	(1)
Western Land Corp	6/13/73	10219	6/22/73	(1)
Western Research &Development	12/12/74	11136	12/21/74	(1)
Westgate California Corp	5/11/73	10145	6/19/73	10228
	10/24/73	10451	11/2/73	(1)
	11/21/73	10518	9/6/74	11002
	9/9/74	11006		
White Electromagnetic Inc	4/26/68	8304	5/2/05	8305
Williams, R.C. & Co.	3/2/64	7258	3/6/64	7263
Winner Industries Inc.	4/18/74	10748		
World Acceptance Corp	4/19/72	9580	4/28/72	(1)
World Ecology R sources, Inc.	8/20/74	10976	8/29/74	(1)
World Wide Realty & Investing Corp	4/5/73	10083	4/14/73	(1)
Wrather Corp	4/11/66	7861	4/30/66	7881
Wyoming Nuclear Corporation	1/4/68	8225	3/16/68	8271

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF KINGS SS:

Anda Baumanis, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is not a party to this action, is over 21 years of age and resides at 243 West 99th Street, New York, New York and that on October 11, 1976 she served the within affidavit by mailing a true copy of the same to:

Frederick B. Wade
Securities & Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

/s/ Anda Baumanis
ANDA BAUMANIS

Sworn to before me this
11th day of October, 1976

/s/ A. S. Goldstein
Notary Public

AARON S. GOLDSTEIN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-6576200
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires March 30, 1978

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 76-1607

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, *Petitioner*,

v.

SAMUEL H. SLOAN

ORDER ALLOWING CERTIORARI. Filed October 17, 1977

The petition herein for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is granted. In addition to the questions presented by the petition the parties are requested to brief and argue the question of the possibility of mootness.

☆ U.S. Government Printing Office 1977—231-065/100